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*TITLE:*

PLAN AND SCOPE OF  
A VERGIL LEXICON

*PLACE:*

NEW HAVEN

*DATE:*

1904



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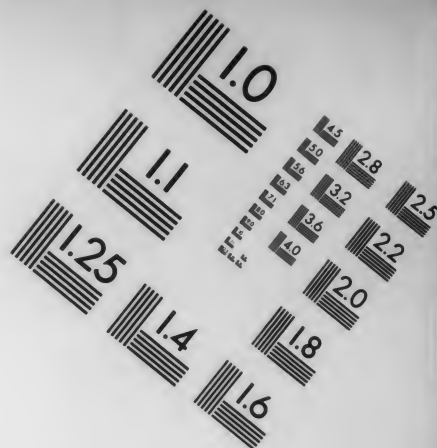
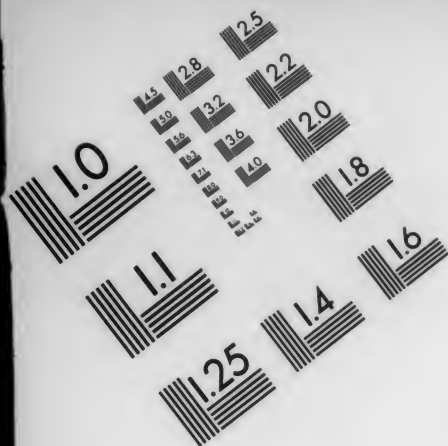


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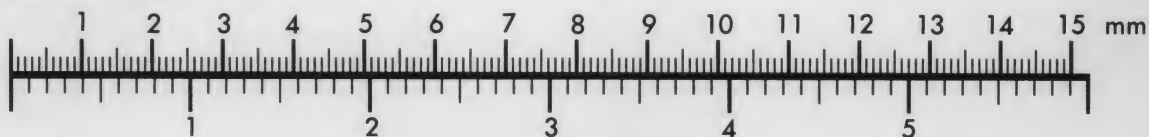
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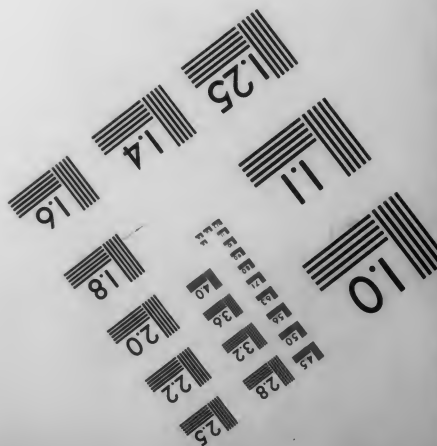
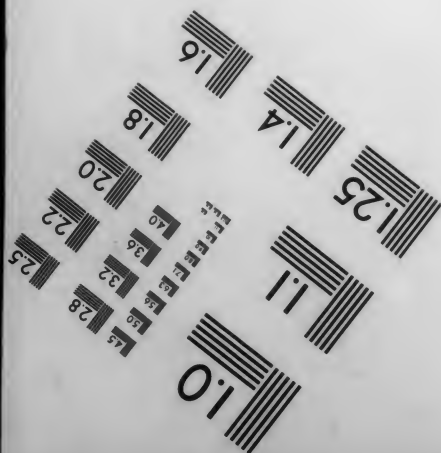
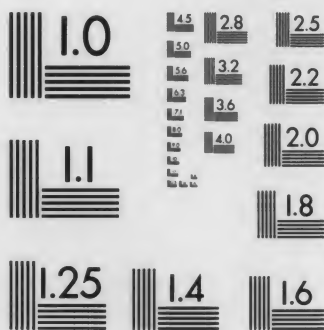
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# The Plan and Scope of a Vergil Lexicon

WITH SPECIMEN ARTICLES

BY

MONROE NICHOLS WETMORE, Ph.D.

---

A THESIS PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF  
YALE UNIVERSITY IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE  
OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

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PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

1904

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## Preface.

This little book is intended to define the principles in accordance with which I shall work in preparing a complete *Lexicon to the Works of Vergil* and to illustrate these principles by a number of suitable articles.

There are two ends which I shall constantly keep in view until the work is finished: to make the lexicon as nearly perfect as possible from my own resources, and to issue it in its completed form within five years. As time passes between now and the date of publication, I may on my own initiative modify in many respects the plan which is here adopted. I shall certainly welcome, and give the most careful consideration to, all criticisms and suggestions from scholars.

Finally, it gives me great pleasure to express here my deep feeling of gratitude to Professor Edward P. Morris, L.H.D., and to Professor Hanns Oertel, Ph.D., for their assistance in perfecting this plan and for their encouragement in regard to the work which yet remains to be done.

M. N. W.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Williamstown, Mass.,  
November, 1904.



## The Plan and Scope of a Vergil Lexicon.

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1. A *Lexicon to the Works of Vergil* belongs to a class of monographs which is of comparatively recent origin. It was on the 30th of April, 1864, that Ritschl (Wölfflin's Archiv, V., p. 584) wrote to Halm: "Wäre ich ein reicher Mann, ich würde Speziallexica drucken lassen." Soon after this we see that the idea had taken hold on the minds of several scholars. The reason why Ritschl and others about this time began to feel the need of special lexicons is not hard to see. On the one hand, it was then that the modern critical editions of the Latin writers were in progress. A first-rate lexicon to an author gives an editor or critic perfect control over the author's use of words and constructions. Therefore, even if a special lexicon is not an absolute necessity, it is certainly a great help in making an edition, critical or exegetical.

Again, the desire for special lexicons was felt by those scholars who were interested in historical syntax, lexicography and semantics. In these lines of work, too, no perfect book can be written until all the Latin writers are provided with lexicons. The first edition of Draeger's great work on historical syntax



was published in 1874. Draeger took as much material as he could from his predecessors and he gathered a great number of examples from his own reading; but how much easier, fuller and more valuable his work would have been if he could have had the advantages of a special lexicon to every Latin author! Also in the case of monographs much work has been done in compiling statistics concerning the uses of words and the constructions in various Latin authors. All this work would have been rendered more simple if special lexicons had been in existence.

2. Passing over the earlier indexes such as the one to Vergil, which is given in the Valpy reprint of the Delphin edition, but which a test will show to be very incomplete, it will be useful to review some of the standard special lexicons of our own period.

Work on special lexicons to Latin authors begins with H. Merguet's *Lexicon zu den Reden des Cicero*, the first fascicle of which was published at Jena in 1873, and the work was completed in 1884. The four volumes contain 3,500 quarto pages.

Merguet's *Lexicon zu den Schriften Caesar und seiner Fortsetzer* was published at Jena in 1886. This was followed the next year by the first volume of the same editor's *Lexicon zu den Philosophischen Schriften des Cicero*, which was completed by the third volume in 1894.

Gerber and Greef's *Lexicon Taciteum* began to appear in fascicles in 1877 at Leipzig. The last fascicle was issued in the summer of 1903.

S. Preuss' *Vollständiges Lexikon zu den pseudocäsarianischen Schriftwerken* was published at Erlangen in 1884.

H. Meusel's *Lexicon Cæsarianum* appeared at Berlin in 1884-1886.

R. Menge and S. Preuss published a *Cæsar Lexicon* at Leipzig in 1885-1886.

One volume of a *Lexicon Livianum* by F. Fügner was issued at Leipzig in 1897, but the publishers now announce that the other volumes of this excellent work will not appear.

Segebade and Lommatzsch's *Lexicon Petronianum* was published at Leipzig in 1898.

In the early eighties Mr. J. H. Onions tried to prepare a *Plautus Lexicon*, but before he had gone far with his work, he found that the text was still in too bad a condition to warrant his continuing.

The first fascicle of a *Lexique de Plaute* was published in 1900 under the direction of Prof. J. P. Waltzing of Liège. Since then a second fascicle has appeared.

The first fascicle of a *Lexicon Plautinum*, by Prof. G. Lodge, was published at Leipzig in 1901, and since then two other fascicles have appeared.

These special lexicons are referred to here in order to show what has already been done in this line and also for the following reason: It is proposed in this thesis to discuss the methods used in these various lexicons, considering the advantages and disadvantages of each, and on the basis of such a study to lay down the plan of a special lexicon to Vergil.

3. Leaving aside minor points for which methods may vary according to different authors indexed, there are some general questions which affect any lexicon of this kind. These I propose now to discuss.

A. First, as to mss. Of the more important lexicons mentioned above, those by Merguet and by Gerber and Greef rarely give variants, while those by Meusel and by Lodge **Readings** give practically all the ms. readings. This was a **of mss.** particularly hard task for Meusel, who complains in his preface of the lack of good critical editions of *Cæsar*.

The mss. of no author, either Greek or Latin, are superior to those of Vergil. There are three mss., practically complete, which were written not later than the sixth century. There is a wealth of other ms. material, and in general there is a remarkable agreement in the reading of these mss. It is, therefore, always easy to make a readable text of the acknowledged works of Vergil. To give all the ms. readings, therefore, would not be a very difficult task. The following consideration, however, leads me not to load the pages by recording all ms. variants. While Vergil is fortunate in his mss., he is also fortunate in having one of the best editions with a critical apparatus yet published for any Latin author. Every scholar who takes any especial interest in Vergil has a copy of Ribbeck's edition of Vergil, containing the critical apparatus, and to repeat in the lexicon all that Ribbeck gives in his footnotes appears a waste of space and time.

Still, any one who uses a lexicon has a right to expect that, if there is any uncertainty in the text of the passage quoted, a warning to that effect will be given. The method followed will

therefore be: Ribbeck's text-edition of Vergil (Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1895) is made the basis of this lexicon; but, wherever the best mss. fail to agree, the discrepancy will be marked with a dagger (obelisk)†. Occasionally, when one good ms. fails to agree with the others, it may possibly become advisable to note this reading in parenthesis < >. In such cases the mss. will, of course, be referred to as in Ribbeck.

B. Second, in regard to conjectures. On the admission of conjectures the more important lexicons are divided just as they are on the question of mss. Merguet, and Gerber **Conjectures, and editions used.** and Greef rarely give conjectures, while Meusel and Lodge give all that have appeared in any of the great editions of their authors. Meusel takes conjectures even from periodical literature.

The mass of literature, bearing upon Vergil's works from the days of Verrius Flaccus to our own, is enormous; the conjectures of Peerlkamp alone are counted by the hundred. It is clearly impossible to take most of these into consideration. On the other hand, it is much to be desired that a special lexicon should not be confined to a single text, but it should be so arranged that it can be used with any one of the leading editions. I propose, therefore, to give the variants of the text as found in the latest edition of Ladewig (Berlin, 1891) and Conington (London, Bucolics and Georgics revised by Haverfield in 1898; Aeneid I.-VI. revised by Nettleship in 1884; Aeneid VII.-XII., 1883) for the greater works of Vergil; Gossrau (Quedlinburg, 1876) for the Aeneid, and Benoist (Paris, 1876-1880) and Thilo (Leipzig, 1886) in addition to Ribbeck for the whole of Vergil, except the Lydia, the Diræ and one or two of the Catalepta, for which I shall use Ribbeck alone. Most, if not all, other editors in making up their editions follow the text of one of these six great editions. The abbreviations will be as follows: Rb., Ribbeck; Con., Conington; Ld., Ladewig; Ben., Benoist; Th., Thilo; Gos., Gossrau. In such cases the passage will be entered both under the word which is found in the mss. and under the word substituted by the conjecture.

C. Spelling, even in Vergil, is a difficult problem. No two of the great editions agree entirely in this matter, though the tendency to follow the mss. is growing.

**Spelling.** The standard works on forms and spellings, Neue-Wagener, Brambach, and Lindsay, also the special works on the spelling of Vergil in the Heyne-Wagner edition of

Vergil, vol. V., p. 381ff., Orthographia Vergiliana, and Ribbeck's article in his prolegg., p. 231ff., De scriptura codicum antiquissimorum, are well known and easy of access, so that references to them under any particular word do not seem necessary. It seemed best, therefore, not to give any references on this subject but to adopt the spellings as found in Ribbeck's text-edition, since that is the basis of this lexicon.

D. Meusel in his Cæsar Lexicon under the word *pons* gives several references to articles on the bridge built by Cæsar across the Rhine. He has many other references of this **Antiquarian and other references.** sort, the result of a careful digest of books and pamphlets and much periodical literature. But after he had begun to publish his work, he became so impressed with the incompleteness of these references that he abandoned the idea in some of the later fascicles; although still later he returned to his original plan.

It would not be difficult to give many such references on various matters in Vergil, but as hardly any one would think of going to a lexicon for such information as this, and as bibliographies and editions would furnish information of this kind with far greater completeness than could be here attained, I shall give no references to such matters.

E. The lexicon must, of course, include the Bucolics, the Georgics, and the Aeneid. As to the shorter poems, it did not seem advisable to enter here upon the question of their authenticity. With the exception of two or three (such as the fine little parody of Catullus' fourth poem and the short poem in which he bids the muses a temporary farewell, when about to enter the school of Siron the Epicurean) scholars differ greatly. However, since they contain but little more than 1600 verses, the inclusion of them will not greatly increase the size of the lexicon. The abbreviations are: E., Eclogues; G., Georgics; A., Aeneid; Cu., Culex; Ci., Ciris; Co., Copa; M., Moretum; Ca., Catalepton; D., Diræ; L., Lydia.

F. In every instance enough of the context will be given to enable the reader to form a complete and correct idea of the use and meaning of the word. For example, in the case of a verb its meaning and syntax will be shown by **Length of quotations.** giving as much as is necessary of the clause on which it depends, as well as of the clause in which it stands. In the case of a relative it must be clearly seen to what it refers,

and in the case of a conjunction it must be shown what two things are connected. So in all cases full, rather than meager, quotations will be given. But wherever any words in the text are not necessary in order to understand the use of the word under discussion, they will be omitted and such omissions will be indicated by dots.

In this matter I shall follow the example of Merguet, Meusel and Lodge, rather than that of Gerber and Greef, whose brevity often compels the reader to refer to the original in order to discover the exact meaning and syntax of a word.

G. Occasionally it may seem advisable for the editor to make a slight explanatory addition, in order that the meaning of the passage may be seen without looking up the reference. For example, under *ab* in A. I. 110. *tris* might not be understood, so I have given the quotation thus: [*navis*] *tris Euris ab alto in brevia et syrtis urguet*. All additions of such a nature will be enclosed in square brackets.

H. Meusel and Lodge give all proper names, though such articles in Meusel's lexicon are often little more than indexes.

The other editors do not give proper names at all, for the reason that there are already lists of proper names for nearly all Latin authors. But a mere index is not sufficient. If the lexicon is to give a true and complete picture of Vergilian usage, it ought to include proper names, because they also play their syntactical part. Therefore, proper names will be treated here like other words.

I. Articles on form to show at a glance just what forms of a word are used by the author are given occasionally and very briefly by Fügner, but Lodge has such an article under every word that occurs often enough to make a paragraph in the lexicon of considerable length. If a word occurs no more than ten or twelve times, it would not be worth while to give an article on form, for one could get the information in a moment from the examples themselves. Such articles do not appear in the other lexicons, except in Meusel's, where they are given under a few words, for example, *ab*.

To be sure, all the information contained in these articles is to be found in the body of the article, yet the saving of time by these summaries seemed considerable enough to add an article on form to most words.

In this same paragraph, wherever such a thing is necessary, will be a brief mention of any peculiarity, either in declension or otherwise, of a word. For example, "*abs* does not occur." Again, if it proves, for instance, that Vergil does not use the dative of a certain word, or if he uses one of two or three synonyms only in certain cases while using the others in the other cases, the usage being clearly marked, this fact will be stated.

Also, if it can be shown that in all instances but two or three the poet puts certain forms like *gramina*, *flumine*, or *flumina*, in the fifth foot, while *amnem* and *herbas* occur in the sixth foot, that fact will be stated.

A certain amount of freedom as to what should be and what should not be inserted here must be granted to the editor.

J. Meusel and Lodge regularly give at the end of the discussion of a substantive of frequent occurrence a list of the adjectives and genitives used with this substantive, and at the end of an article on a verb a list of the adverbs modifying this verb. In none of the other important lexicons do such articles appear.

Although this information, too, could be obtained from the examples themselves, for the greater convenience of the reader this lexicon will give such articles in all instances where the number of examples is large enough to make it worth while.

K. We come now to the most important question of all: Shall we arrange the examples according to the logical or the formal method? This is a question of vital importance, in comparison with which all others, even in regard to mss. and conjectures, are secondary.

A very suggestive criticism of the logical method is given in the American Journal of Philology, XXIII. (1902) 2, p. 213, by E. W. Fay, in regard to Lodge's Lexicon Plautinum: "It should be borne in mind that classification, however delightful a mental exercise, is but a concession to the inherent mental shortcomings of the human being. Hardly any two will agree where it is necessary to stop in classification." Doubtless Professor Fay had read in Merguet's preface that " . . . die sonst übliche Gruppierung nach den verschiedenen Bedeutungen eines Wortes nicht nur vielfach mehr oder minder von subjectiver Auffassung abhängig ist." Similarly Meusel says:



"Sed alia etiam multa in hoc lexico insunt, quæ nec mihi probantur et aliis sine dubio displicebunt. Ex his non pauca ita comparata sunt, ut, quoniam in ipsius rei natura posita est difficultas, a nullo ita possint tractari, uti omni vituperatione careant. Nam et dispositio sæpe non nihil habet incommodi et multi loci tales sunt, ut iure liceat dubitare, utrum hæc an illa vis ac notio certæ cuidam voci tribuenda sit. Haud raro uno duobusve locis adductus voces, quas iam absoluisse mihi videbar, retractavi planeque immutavi, nihilo minus, autem mihi ipsi satis facere non potui."

The great variety of purposes, also, for which a lexicon article may be consulted may make one scholar's arrangement along logical lines almost useless to another, because the logical method is necessarily subjective. The editor is often obliged to give his own interpretation to the passage and with this not all scholars can agree.<sup>1</sup> Like pointing a Hebrew text, it is a step in the interpretation of the passage.

In view of these general considerations and the fact that the use of the lexicon for historical grammar and textual criticism is of prime importance, it seemed best to adopt a formal plan of arrangement, so that, as is the case in Merguet's volumes, it may be seen instantly whether a certain word or combination of words or a certain form occur at all, and if so with what frequency.

To show how difficult or impossible the logical method of division in Vergil would be, I give at this point the examples of one word arranged according to this method.

FLUVIUS. I. *Sing.*: A. *Propr.*, a stream, a river, running water.

a. *In app.*:

explorant: hæc fontis stagna Numici,  
hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortis habitare Latinos.

A. VII. 151.

<sup>1</sup>In some instances no scholar can say that he knows the meaning of a word. Instances can be cited in Vergil where scholars cannot be sure whether the word is dative or ablative, e.g., *misero*, A. II. 738, and *toro*, A. IV. 691. Again, who can tell what kind of an abl. is *custode*, A. III. 221? J. W. Mackail in his essay on Vergil in English Verse says: "And alongside of this is the other fact, which must always be the despair of a translator, that Vergil has a greater power than any other poet ever has had of saturating his language with second meanings, as some precious stones are full of under lights."

β. *Obj.*:

dico:

tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,  
a quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim  
diximus.

A. VIII. 331.

inno:

pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles  
et fluvium vinculis innaret Clœlia ruptis.

A. VIII. 651.

lenio:

Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem  
leniit.

A. VIII. 86.

peto:

Turnus paulatim excedere pugnat  
et fluvium petere ac partem, quæ cingitur undat.

A. IX. 790.

relinquo:

progressi subeunt luco fluviumque relinunt.

A. VIII. 125.

γ. *Dat.*:

do:

at Metabus . . .  
dat sese fluvio atque hastam cum virgine victor  
gramineo donum Triviæ de cæspite vellit.

A. XI. 565.

proicio:

donec vi victus et ipso  
pondere defecit prædamque ex unguibus ales  
proiecit fluvio penitusque in nubila fugit.

A. XII. 256.

succedo:

flectere iter sociis terræque advertere proras  
imperat et lætus fluvio succedit opaco.

A. VII. 36.

δ. *Gen.*:

apparet Camerina procul campique Geloi  
immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.

A. III. 702.

ε. *Abl.*:

huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amœno  
populeas inter senior se attollere frondes  
visus . . .  
tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis.

A. VIII. 31.

tantum effata caput glauco contextit amictu  
multa gemens et se fluvio dea condidit alto.

A. XII. 886.

hunc procul errantem rabidæ venantis Iuli  
commovere canes, fluvio cum forte secundo  
deflueret ripaque æstus viridante levaret.

A. VII. 494.

nulla religio vetuit . . .  
balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri.

G. I. 272.

miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe  
scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas.

A. VIII. 93.

hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amœno  
verticibus rapidis et multa flavos harena  
in mare prorumpit.

A. VII. 30.

ζ. *With prep.*:

tum demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis  
in fluvium dedit.

A. IX. 816.

B. *The River God.* α. *Subj.*:

condo:

dixit, deinde lacu fluvius se condidit alto  
ima petens.

A. VIII. 66.

dico: *vid. condo.*β. *Nom.=voc., or pred. nom.*:

semper celebrabere donis,  
corniger hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.

A. VIII. 77.

C. *A River in the Lower World.*α. *Dat.*:

ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.  
navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda.

A. VI. 384.

β. *With prep.*:

ad:

has omnis, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,  
Lethæum† ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno.

A. VI. 749.

trans:

tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque  
informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

A. VI. 415.

D. *A Stream for Irrigation.*α. *Obj.*:

deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentist.

G. I. 106.

E. *Water.*α. *In app.*:

[of Proteus]

ille suæ contra non immemor artis  
omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,  
ignemque horribilemque feram fluviumque liquentem.

G. IV. 442.

2. *Plur.*: A. *Propr.*:α. *Subj.*:

curro:

in freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ  
lustrabunt . . .  
semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

A. I. 607.

sentio:

tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas.

G. I. 136.

β. *Obj.*:

amo:

dum iuga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit, . . .  
semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

E. V. 76.

inno:

exactis gravidæ cum mensibus errant,  
non illas gravibus quisquam iuga ducere plaustris,  
non saltus superaret viam sit passus et acrit  
carpere prata fuga fluviosque innare rapacis.

G. III. 142.

tempto:

[pullus]

primus et ire viam et fluvios temptaret minantist  
audet et ignoto sese committere ponti,  
nec vanos horret strepitus.

G. III. 77.

γ. *Dat.*:

hæc se carminibus promittit solvere mentes . . .  
sistere aquam fluviis et vertere sidera retro.

A. IV. 489.

δ. *Gen.*:

nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima  
<M carissima P R> nostro,  
scis ut te cunctis unam . . . prætulerim.

A. XII. 142.

proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas  
fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes  
cum stabulis armenta tulit.

G. I. 482.

ε. *Abl.*:

dulcibus idcirco fluviis pecus omne magistri  
perfundunt, udisque aries in gurgite villis  
mersatur missusque secundo defluit amni.

G. III. 445.

ζ. *With prep.*:

in:

fraxinus in silvis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis,  
populus in fluviis.

E. VII. 66.

B. *Water. a. Obj.*:

amo:

hinc et amant fluvios magis, et magis ubera tendunt  
et salis occultum referunt in lacte saporem.

G. III. 396.

ministro:

[for the stallion]

florentisque secant herbas fluviosque ministrant  
farraque, ne blando nequeat superesse labori  
invalidique patrum referant ieiunia nati.

G. III. 126.

præbeo:

post hinc digressus iubeo frondentia capris  
arbuta sufficere et fluvios præbere recentis.

G. III. 301.

With most of this no fault can be found. The meanings are, as a rule, perfectly clear, for example, in G. I. 272: *nulla religio vetuit . . . gregem fluvio mersare salubri*. But what shall be said about G. I. 106: *deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentist*? Does *fluvius* here mean 'a river,' 'a rill,' 'a stream for irrigation,' or simply 'water'? Still more difficult than this, what was Vergil's idea of *fluvius* in the passage describing Proteus' transformations? *ille . . . transformat sese in miracula rerum, ignemque horribilemque feram fluviumque liquentem*, G. IV. 442. Is it a 'river,' 'running water,' or 'water'?

Again, in G. III. 396: *hinc et amant fluvios magis, et magis ubera tendunt*, does *fluvios* mean 'the rivers,' 'the streams,' or 'water'? In G. III. 126: *florentisque secant herbas fluviosque ministrant farraque*, the meaning is clear that the grass and the corn are to be cut and fed to the stallion in his stall, but this does not necessarily imply that the 'water' is likewise to be carried to the stall. The stallion might equally well be led down to the 'river,' or 'brook,' to drink. And finally the meaning is just as doubtful in G. III. 301: *iubeo frondentia capris arbuta sufficere et fluvios præbere recentis*.

Almost any other word would have served this purpose as well. *Fluvius* was chosen at random, but probably *herba* would have shown a greater number of doubtful cases. It is often impossible to decide whether *herba* means 'grass' or 'corn,' or 'weeds,' or 'any kind of growth' including bushes. So, too, in the case of *videor*, there are several places where it seems impossible to determine whether the meaning is 'to seem' or the real passive 'to be seen.' For example,

nunc terras ordine longo

aut capere aut captas iam respectare videntur.

A. I. 396.

hæc dum Dardanio Aeneæ miranda videntur.

A. I. 494.

tum vero omne mihi visum considerare in ignis  
Ilum.

A. II. 624.

hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit et ingens

visus ab Aurora cælum transcurrere nimbus

Idæique chori.

A. IX. 111.

Therefore, since we find a few cases with indefinite meanings in so many words in Vergil, the inconveniences of a logical arrangement seem to outweigh its possible advantages, however much some may prefer this system of arrangement in the case of

an author so clear and precise in the use of his words as Cæsar, for example.

Having reached this conclusion, namely, to adopt the formal method, for the various reasons given above, it was my intention to follow Merguet's system exactly. So I arranged the examples of *fluvius* as I thought Merguet would arrange them, as follows:

FLUVIUS, *a stream, a river, running water, water.*

A. Sing.: I. Subject:

condo:

dixit, deinde lacu fluvius se condidit alto,  
ima petens.

A. VIII. 66.

II. After verbs: 1. Accus.: a. Obj.:

dico:

tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,  
a quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim  
diximus.

A. VIII. 331.

induco:

deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentis.

G. I. 106.

inno:

pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles  
et fluvium vinclis innaret Clœlia ruptis.

A. VIII. 651.

lenio:

Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem  
leniit.

A. VIII. 86.

peto:

Turnus paulatim excedere pugna  
et fluvium petere ac partem, quæ cingitur unda.

A. IX. 790.

relinquo:

progressi subeunt luco fluviumque relincunt.

A. VIII. 125.

β. App.:

explorant: hæc fontis stagna Numici,  
hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortis habitare Latinos.

A. VII. 151.

2. Dat.:

do:

at Metabus . . .

dat sese fluvio atque hastam cum virgine victor  
gramineo donum Triviæ de cæspite vellit.

A. XI. 565.

proicio:

donec vi victus et ipso

pondere defecit prædamque ex unguibus ales  
proiecit fluvio penitusque in nubila fugit.

A. XII. 256.

propinquo:

ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.  
navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda.

A. VI. 384.

succedo:

flectere iter sociis terræque advertere proras  
imperat et lætus fluvio succedit opaco.

A. VII. 36.

3. With prep.: a. Simply:

ad:

has omnis, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,  
Lethæum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno.

A. VI. 749.

in:

tum demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis  
in fluvium dedit.

A. IX. 816.

trans:

tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque  
informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

A. VI. 415.

β. In app.:

ille suæ contra non immemor artis  
omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,  
ignemque horribilemque feram fluviumque liquentem.

G. IV. 442.

III. Nom.=voc., or pred. nom.:

semper celebrabere donis,  
corniger hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.

A. VIII. 77.

IV. After subst.:

apparet Camerina procul campique Geloi  
immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.

A. III. 702.



V. *Circumstance:*

huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amœno  
populeas inter senior se *attollere* frondes  
visus . . .

A. VIII. 31.

tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis.  
tantum effata caput glauco contexit amictu  
multa gemens et se fluvio dea *condidit* alto.  
hunc procul errantem rabidæ venantis Iuli  
commovere canes, fluvio cum forte secundo  
*deflueret* ripaque æstus viridante levaret.  
miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe  
scuta virum fluvio pictasque *innare* carinas.  
nulla religio vetuit . . .

A. XII. 886.

A. VII. 494.

A. VIII. 93.

balantumque gregem fluvio *mersare* salubri.  
hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amœno  
verticibus rapidis et multa flavos harena  
in mare *prorumpit*.

G. I. 272.

A. VII. 30.

B. *Plur.*: I. *Subj.*:

curro:

in freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ  
lustrabunt . . .

A. I. 607.

sentio:

tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas.

G. I. 136.

II. *After verbs*: 1. *Accus.*:

amo:

dum iuga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit, . . .  
semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

E. V. 76.

hinc et amant fluvios magis, et magis ubera tendunt  
et salis occultum referunt in lacte saporem.

G. III. 396.

inno:

exactis gravidæ cum mensibus errant,  
non illas gravibus quisquam iuga ducere plaustis,  
non saltu superare viam sit passus et acri  
carpere prata fuga fluviosque innare rapacis.

G. III. 142.

ministro:

[for the stallion]

florentisque secant herbas fluviosque ministrant  
farraque.

G. III. 126.

præbeo:

post hinc digressus iubeo frondentia capris  
arbuta sufficere et fluvios præbere recentis.

G. III. 301.

tempto:

[pullus]

primus et ire viam et fluvios temptare minantis  
audet et ignoto sese committere ponti,  
nec vanos horret strepitus.

G. III. 77.

2. *Dat.*:

hæc se carminibus promittit solvere mentes . . .  
sistere aquam fluvii et vertere sidera retro.

A. IV. 489.

III. *After substantives*:

nympha, *decus* fluviorum, animo gratissima

<M *carissima* P R> nostro,

scis ut te cunctis unam . . . prætulerim.

A. XII. 142.

proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas

fluviorum *rex* Eridanus, camposque per omnes

cum stabulis armenta tulit.

G. I. 482.

IV. *Circumstance*: 1. *Ablat.*:

dulcibus idcirco fluviis pecus omne magistri  
perfundunt, udisque aries in gurgite villis  
mersatur missusque secundo defluit amni.

G. III. 445.

2. *With prep.*:

fraxinus in silvis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis,  
populus in fluviis.

E. VII. 66.

This particular word Vergil does not happen to use in the accusative as the subject of an infinitive, but, if he had done so, these examples would have been intermingled with the nominative under the heading I. *Subj.*

The heading II. *After verbs*, with its subheadings 1. *Accus.*, 2. *Dat.*, 3. *With prep.*, seems confusing and capable of improvement. For, if the accusatives of any word do occur both as subject and as object, it becomes necessary to put these accusatives under different headings. Again, in some examples the substantive may be used with a preposition modifying the verb, while in other examples the same preposition with the substantive may not modify the verb at all. Then we should be obliged to look for the examples of the prepositional phrase under different headings.

One would hardly think of looking under IV. *After subst.* for the genitives, until he had become accustomed to the system. Then, too, the genitive might be a pred. gen. In that case it

would not come under this heading at all and the genitives of the word would be found under different headings. Moreover, some other case might be used after a substantive, for example, *pastor ab Amphryso*, G. III. 2. This would oblige us to class different cases together in one paragraph.

Finally, under V. *Umstand* (circumstance) the editor is often obliged to class together examples of the simple ablative and also the ablative with a preposition.

All these things are of minor importance, however. With a little practice one learns how to find what he wishes without much delay. But it seems probable that a scholar would not care to have the uses of a substantive as a subject, both nominative and accusative, intermingled. He would not wish to look under four different headings for the examples of a *sanguine*, finding them "After verbs," "After subst.," "After adj.," or "In phrases." So I propose to arrange the cases of substantives as they are given in the grammars. Then if one wishes to look up the uses of the accusative, for instance, he will find them all together. The examples of the subject accusative, if any occur, will come first. After this the objects and finally the uses with a preposition will be given. Likewise all the ablatives will be together, though arranged under different subheadings.

To show how my method of arranging the examples of a substantive differs from the logical method and that of Merguet, I give at this point the article on *fluvius* as it will appear in the lexicon.

FLUVIUS, a stream, a river, water. (37).

I. *Form*: fluvius, A. VIII. 66, 77; fluvii, A. III. 702; fluvio, A. VI. 384, VII. 36, XI. 565, XII. 256; fluvium, G. I. 106, IV. 442, A. VI. 415, 749, VII. 151, VIII. 86, 125, 331, 651, IX. 790, 816; fluvio, G. I. 272, A. VII. 30, 494, VIII. 31, 93, XII. 886; fluvii, G. I. 136, A. I. 607; fluviorum, G. I. 482, A. XII. 142; fluviiis, A. IV. 489; fluvios, E. V. 76, G. III. 77, 126, 142, 301, 396; fluviiis, E. VII. 66, G. III. 445.

	Sing.						Plu.					
	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Ecl.										1		1
Geo.				2		1	1	1		5		1
Aen.	2	1	4	9		5	1	1	1			
Min.												
Total	2	1	4	11		6	2	2	1	6		2

## II. *Metric*:

Of the 37 examples of *fluvius* 16 form the last half of the third foot and the first half of the fourth, while 13 cases are similarly divided between the second and third feet. This leaves only eight cases, of which one has caused much discussion, viz.: the form *fluviorum* at the beginning of G. I. 482.

## III. *Usage*:

### A. *Sing.* 1. *Nom.* a. *Subj.*:

condo:

dixit, deinde lacu fluvius se condidit alto,  
ima petens.

A. VIII. 66.

dico: *vid. condo*.

### β. *Nom.=voc.*, or *pred. nom.*:

semper celebrabere donis,  
corniger hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.

A. VIII. 77.

### 2. *Gen. depend. on noun*:

apparet Camerina procul campique Geloi  
immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.

A. III. 702.

### 3. *Dat. after verbs*:

do:

at Metabus . . .  
dat sese fluvio atque hastam cum virgine victor  
gramineo donum Triviae de caespite vellit.

A. XI. 565.

proicio:

donec vi victus et ipso  
pondere defecit praedamque ex unguibus ales  
proiecit fluvio penitusque in nubila fugit.

A. XII. 256.

propinquo:

ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.  
navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda.

A. VI. 384.

succedo:

flectere iter sociis terraeque advertere proras  
imperat et laetus fluvio succedit opaco.

A. VII. 36.

### 4. *Acc.* a. *In app. with subj.*:

esse:

explorant: haec fontis stagna Numici,  
hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortis habitare Latinos.

A. VII. 151.

*β. Obj.:*

dico:  
tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,  
a quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim  
diximus. A. VIII. 331.

induco:  
deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentist.  
G. I. 106.

inno:  
pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles  
et fluvium vinclis innaret Clœlia ruptis. A. VIII. 651.

lenio:  
Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem  
leniit. A. VIII. 86.

peto:  
Turnus paulatim excedere pugnat  
et fluvium petere ac partem, quæ cingitur unda.  
A. IX. 790.

relinquo:  
progressi subeunt luco fluviumque relincunt. A. VIII. 125.

*γ. With prep.:*

ad:  
has omnis, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,  
Lethæum† ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno.  
A. VI. 749.

in:  
tum demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis  
in fluvium dedit. A. IX. 816.

trans:  
tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque  
informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva. A. VI. 415.

*δ. In app.:*

ille suæ contra non immemor artis  
omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,  
ignemque horribilemque feram fluviumque liquentem.  
G. IV. 442.

*5. Abl.:*

huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amœno  
populeas inter senior se attollere frondes  
visus . . .  
tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis. A. VIII. 31.

tantum effata caput glauco contextit amictu  
multa gemens et se fluvio dea condidit alto. A. XII. 886.

hunc† procul errantem rabidæ venantis Iuli  
commovere canes, fluvio cum forte secundo  
deflueret ripaque æstus viridante levare††. A. VII. 494.

miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe  
scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas. A. VIII. 93.

nulla religio vetuit . . .  
balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri.  
G. I. 272.

hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amœno  
verticibus rapidis et multa flavos harena  
in mare prorumpit. A. VII. 30.

*B. Plu. 1. Nom. subj.:*

curro:  
in freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ  
lustrabunt . . .  
semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.  
A. I. 607.

sentio:  
tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas. G. I. 136.

*2. Gen. depend. on noun:*

nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima <M  
carissima P R> nostro,  
scis ut te cunctis unam . . . prætulerim. A. XII. 142.  
proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas  
fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes  
cum stabulis armenta tulit. G. I. 482.

*3. Dat.:*

hæc se carminibus promittit† solvere mentes . . .  
sistere aquam fluviis et vertere sidera retro. A. IV. 489.

*4. Acc. obj.:*

amo:  
dum iuga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit, . . .  
semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.  
E. V. 76.



hinc et amant fluvios magis, et magis ubera tendunt  
et salis occultum referunt in lacte saporem. G. III. 396.

inno:

exactis gravidæ cum mensibus errant,  
non illas gravibus quisquam iuga ducere plaustris,  
non saltu superaret viam sit passus et acrit  
carpere prata fuga fluviosque innare rapacis. G. III. 142.

ministro:

florentisque secant herbas fluviosque ministrant  
farraque, ne blando nequeat superesse labori  
invalidique patrum referant ieiunia nati. G. III. 126.

præbeo:

post hinc digressus iubeo frondentia capris  
arbuta sufficere et fluvios præbere recentis. G. III. 301.

tempto: '[pullus]

primus et ire viam et fluvios temptaret minantist  
audet et ignoto sese committere ponti,  
nec vanos horret strepitus. G. III. 77.

5. *Abl. a. With verb:*

dulcibus idcirco fluviis pecus omne magistri  
perfundunt, udisque aries in gurgite villis  
mersatur missusque secundo defluit amni. G. III. 445.

*β. With prep.:*

fraxinus in silvis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis,  
populus in fluviis. E. VII. 66.

IV. *Modifiers; a. Gen.:*

hesperidum, A. VIII. 77.

*β. Adj. (14):*

altus, A. XII. 886; amœnus, A. VII. 30, VIII. 31;  
corniger, A. VIII. 77; dulcis, G. III. 445; immanis, A. III. 702;  
Lethæus, A. VI. 749; liquens, G. IV. 442; minans, G. III. 77;  
opacus, A. VII. 36; rapax, G. III. 142; recens, G. III. 301;  
salubris, G. I. 272; secundus, A. VII. 494; tumens, A. VIII. 86.

4. To illustrate the principles already laid down and to give an idea of how in other respects the examples will be classified, the following words are given. Under each word all the examples from the works of Vergil and those attributed to him are arranged.

Reasons for  
selecting the  
words given in  
the specimen  
articles.

The reasons for selecting these words are as follows: All the more important parts of speech must be included among the specimen articles, and *ab* is believed to be the most difficult preposition from a syntactical point of view. If a satisfactory system of arrangement can be devised for *ab*, one would hardly expect any difficulty in arranging the examples of the other prepositions.

Most of the space allowed for these specimen articles should, of course, be devoted to substantives and verbs, on account of the importance of these two parts of speech. *Herba* and *gramen*, *amnis*, *flumen*, *fluvius* and *rivus* were chosen because these words form two groups of synonyms that probably have examples enough to bring up all the problems one may expect to meet in dealing with substantives, yet the number of examples is not great enough to make treatment here impossible.

No difficult question can be raised about the arrangement of the examples of an adjective. An adjective should, however, be given, and *gratus* illustrates perfectly the method of treating the uses of an adjective, while at the same time it is a word of comparatively rare occurrence.

Of the verbs, *scindere* was chosen not on account of its small number of examples, but because it is a good representative of a large class of verbs in Vergil that take simple constructions.

*Proscindere* is given because it is a compound of the previous verb and also to illustrate the treatment of a word of very rare occurrence.

*Videre* was chosen because it is probably as difficult in the constructions by which it is followed as any verb in Vergil, and also because it has a very large number of examples (296). Few verbs are more frequently used. It was my wish to give all the synonyms of *videre*, but they proved to be too numerous and of too frequent occurrence to allow presentation here.

5. F=schedæ Vaticanæ; G=schedæ Sangallensis rescriptæ;  
M=codex Mediceus; P=codex Palatinus; R=codex Romanus;  
V=schedæ Veronenses rescriptæ; γ=codex  
Gudianus.

Summary of signs  
and abbreviations  
given, or referred  
to, above.

Rb.=Ribbeck; Con.=Conington; Ld.=  
Ladewig; Gos.=Gossrau; Ben.=Benoist;  
Th.=Thilo.

E.=Eclogues; G.=Georgics (this cannot  
be confused with G.=schedæ Sangallensis, because it is used in  
a different way); A.=Aeneid; Cu.=Culex; Ci.=Ciris; Co.=  
Copa; M.=Moretum; Ca.=Catalepton; D.=Diræ; L.=Lydia.

< > show variants in ms. readings.

[ ] enclose explanatory additions of the editor.

† shows that some ms. or edition used has a different reading.  
Other abbreviations, it is believed, will explain themselves.

## 6. SPECIMEN ARTICLES.

A, AB. *Abs* does not occur.

I. *Form*: 1. *a* before b<sup>1</sup>, c<sup>6</sup>, f<sup>5</sup>, i<sup>1</sup>, l<sup>3</sup>, m<sup>10</sup>, n<sup>5</sup>, p<sup>12</sup>, q<sup>6</sup>, s<sup>22</sup>, t<sup>15</sup>,  
v<sup>7</sup>.

2. *ab* before a<sup>69</sup>, e<sup>5</sup>, h<sup>6</sup>, i<sup>25</sup>, i(cons.)<sup>5</sup>, l<sup>6</sup>, o<sup>26</sup>,

I. A. or Ab. r<sup>6</sup>, s<sup>6</sup>, t<sup>3</sup>, u<sup>28</sup>.

	Ecl.	Geo.	Aen.	Min.	Total
A is found	6	22	60	6	94
Ab is found	20	21	133	11	185
Total	26	43	193	17	279

### II. Usage:

accessus:

portus ab accessu ventorum immotus [et ingens  
ipse.] A. III. 570.

adytum:

[dixerat hæc, adytis cum lubricus] anguis ab imis  
. . . septena volumina traxit. A. V. 84.

Vid. also *templum*.

Aeneas: [Iuno]

vincor ab Aenea. A. VII. 310.

æther: a. *After verbs and particip.*:

harum unam celerem demisit ab æthere summo  
Iuppiter. A. XII. 853.

[Iamque rubescebat radiis mare et] æthere ab alto  
Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis. A. VII. 25.  
[tum cruor et] volsæ] labuntur ab æthere plumæ.  
A. XI. 724.

deus æthere missus ab alto  
festinare fugam [tortosque incidere funis  
ecce iterum] stimulat. A. IV. 574.  
hic pater omnipotens . . .  
[intonuit radiisque ardentem lucis et auro  
ipse manu quatiens] ostendit ab æthere nubem.  
A. VII. 143.

namque improviso vibratus ab æthere fulgor  
cum sonitu venit. A. VIII. 524.  
[nihil ipsa nec auræ]  
nec sonitus memor aut venientis ab æthere teli.  
A. XI. 802.

β. *After combin. of verb and reflex.*

[simul hæc effatus] ab alto  
æthere se misit. A. IX. 644.

agger: a. *After verbs and particip.*:

[cum Laomedontia pubes]  
gramineo ripæ religavit ab aggere classem. A. VII. 106.  
vidit ab adverso venientis aggeret Turnus. A. XII. 446.

β. *After an adj.*:

[Lyncea tendentem contra sociosque vocantem]  
vibranti gladio conixus ab aggere dextert  
occupat. A. IX. 769.

agmen:

conclamat ab agmine Volcens. A. IX. 375.

altum:

a. *After verbs and particip.*:

[ardentes oculi atque] attractus ab alto  
spiritus. G. III. 505.  
[hæc ait, et] Maia genitum demittit ab alto. A. I. 297.  
hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto  
Dardanus [et nostræ secum ferat omina mortis.]  
A. IV. 661.

namque urget ab alto  
arboribusque satisque notis [pecorique sinister.]  
G. I. 443.

[navis] tris Euris ab alto  
in brevia et syrtis urguet. A. I. 110.

*β. After combin. of subst. and verb:*

[cunctatur et annis  
rauca sonans] revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto.  
A. IX. 125.

*γ. After subst.:*

[insula portum  
efficit obiectu laterum,] quibus omnis ab alto  
frangitur [inque sinus scindit sese,] unda [reductos,]  
A. I. 160.

annis:

et quæ virgineo libata Acheloist ab amne  
lilia vimineist attulit in calathis. Co. 15.

Amphrysus:

[te quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande canemus]  
pastor ab Amphryso, [vos, silvæ amnesque Lycæi,]  
G. III. 2.

annus:

*α. After adj. pronoun:*

alter ab undecimo tum me iam acceperat annust.  
E. VIII. 39.

*β. After subst.:*

[tu quoque nunc stares immanis truncus in armis,]  
esset par ætas et idem si robur ab annis,  
Turne. A. XI. 174.

*γ. In phrases:*

[tu modo, quos in spem statuas summittere gentis,]  
præcipuum iam inde a teneris impende laborem. G. III. 74.  
pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis. A. II. 87.

tua cernere facta  
adsuescat primis et te miretur ab annis. A. VIII. 517.

[laudite o mentibus æquis,  
Aeneadæ,] neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis,  
quæ ferimus. A. IX. 235.

ara:

[obvius] ambustum torrem Corynæus ab ara  
corripit. A. XII. 298.

Argos:

[Herculis Antoren comitem, qui] missus ab Argis  
[hæserat Euandro atque Itala consederat urbe,]  
A. X. 779.

[ecce autem Inachiis] sese referebat ab Argis  
sæva Iovis coniunx. A. VII. 286.

arma:

[per eversæ, genitor, fumantia Troiæ  
excidia obtestor,] liceat dimittere ab armis  
incolumem Ascanium. A. X. 46.

[his actis aliud genitor secum ipse volutat]  
Iturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis. A. XII. 844.

Arpi:

[atque iterum in Teucros Aetolis] surgit ab Arpi  
Tydides. A. X. 28.

arx:

Laocoont ardens summa decurrit ab arce.  
ut belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce  
extulit. A. II. 41.  
A. VIII. 1.

Ascanius:

fecerat Ignipotent, illic genus omne futuræ  
stirpis ab Ascanio [pugnataque in ordine bella,]  
A. VIII. 629.

astrum:

[cum levis ætheris] delapsus Somnus ab astris  
[aëra dimovit tenebrosum,]  
A. V. 838.

auris:

ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.  
A. IX. 417.

Aurora:

[et ingens]  
visus ab Aurora cælum transcurrere nimbus.  
A. IX. 111.

avus:

[ventosque secabat  
materno] veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.  
A. IV. 258.

Belus:

implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnis  
a Belo soliti. A. I. 730.

cælum:

[quamvis] solus avem cælo deiecit ab alto. A. V. 542.  
[hoc tunc] Ignipotens cælo descendit ab alto. A. VIII. 423.

hic pater omnipotens ter cælo clarus ab alto  
intonuit. A. VII. 141.

[imperio Iovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem  
depulit et] cælo tandem miseratus ab alto est. A. V. 727.

caput:

nam capite at summo regis (mirabile dictu)  
candida cæsariet frondebant tempora lauro,  
[at roseus medio surgebat vertice crinis,]  
Ci. 120.



- cardo:  
 [limina perrumpit] postisque a cardine vellit. A. II. 480.
- carina:  
 iam sibi tum at curvis male temperat unda carinis.  
 G. I. 360.
- cervix:  
 marmorea caput a cervice revolsum  
 . . . Hebrus volveret. G. IV. 523.
- Chaon:  
 Chaoniamque omnem Troiano a Chaone dixit. A. III. 335.
- Chaos:  
 Clymene . . . . .  
 aequat Chao densos divom numerabat amores. G. IV. 347.
- crimen:  
 [accipe nunc Danaum insidias, et] crimine ab uno  
 disce omnis. A. II. 65.
- culmen:  
 ruit alto a culmine Troia. A. II. 290.
- [divom inclementia, divom,  
 has evertit opes] sternitque a culmine Troiam. A. II. 603.
- cura:  
 Alcestis ab omni  
 inviolata vacat cura, [quodt sæva mariti  
 in Chalcodoniist Admetit turat morata est.] Cu. 262.  
 vitamque ab omni vindicabimust cura. Ca. V. (VII.) 10.
- ego:  
 iam pridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat. E. II. 43.  
 aut redit a nobis Aurora diemque reducit. G. I. 249.
- equus:  
 dereptumque ab equot dextra complectitur hostem.  
 A. XI. 743.
- [Camilla  
 occurrit] portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis  
 desiluit. A. XI. 499.
- Euander:  
 namque ut ab Euandro castris ingressus Etruscis  
 regem adit. A. X. 148.
- femur:  
 ocius ensem  
 Aeneas, [viso Tyrrheni sanguine lætus,]  
 eripit a femine. A. X. 788.

- fluctus:  
 portus ab euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum. A. III. 533.
- flumen:  
 [Lecce ruit magnisque] urbem terroribus implet,  
 instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros  
 Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis.  
 A. XI. 449.
- [Tityre,] pascentes a flumine reice capellas. E. III. 96.
- fons:  
 [huc ager ille malus] dulcesque a fontibus undæ  
 ad plenum calcentur. G. II. 243.
- frater:  
 ulta virum pœnas inimico at fratre recepi. A. IV. 656.
- frigus:  
 [huc mihi, dum teneras] defendo a frigore myrtilos.  
 E. VII. 6.
- gurgis:  
 aut ad terram gurgite ab alto  
 quam multæ glomerantur aves. A. VI. 310.
- [nec quisquam æratas acies ex agmine tanto  
 misceri putet, æriam sed] gurgite ab alto  
 argueri volucrumt raucarum ad litora nubem.  
 A. VII. 704.
- hasta:  
 tum summa ipsius ab hasta  
 defringit ferrum. A. XI. 747.
- Hector:  
 [Lei mihi qualis erat,] quantum mutatus ab illo  
 Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli. A. II. 274.
- herba:  
 [color est et pluribus unus,  
 nec totus viridis, quia lacteat frustat repugnant,  
 nec de lacte nitens, quia] tot variatur abt herbis. M. 106.
- Hister:  
 coniurato descendens Dacus ab Histro. G. II. 497.
- hostis:  
 [numina nulla premunt,] mortali urgemur ab hoste  
 mortales. A. X. 375.
- humus:  
 æquævomtque ab humo miserans attollit amicum. A. V. 452.



- accessi viridemque ab humo convellere silvam  
conatus. A. III. 24.
- ictus:  
abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu. A. V. 428.  
tunsat ceres silicum rapido decurrit ab ictu. M. 27.
- Ida:  
hic Venus . . . . .  
dictamnumt genetrix Cretæa carpitt ab Ida. A. XII. 412.  
quem præpes ab Ida  
sublimem pedibus rapuit Iovis armiger uncis. A. V. 254.
- ignis:  
quinque tenent cælum zonæ: quarum una corusco  
semper sole rubens et torrida semper ab igni. G. I. 234.
- ilex:  
ante sinistra cava monuisset ab ilice cornix.  
(sæpe sinistra cava prædixit ab ilice cornix).  
[Ben.; not in Rb. or any early ms.] E. IX. 15.  
E. I. 18.
- ille: a. *After adj. pronoun:*  
[fortunate puer,] tu nunc eris alter ab illo. E. V. 49.  
E. V. 49.  
β. *After verbs:*  
monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo  
dicitur. A. VI. 234.  
[totus et.] ille dies et qui nascenturt ab illo  
[exactum ad mensem.] pluvia ventisque carebunt. G. I. 434.  
et nati natorum et qui nascenturt ab illis. A. III. 98.
- inum:  
cuperemt cum vertere ab imo  
structa meis manibus periuræt moenia Troiæ. A. V. 810.
- Indi:  
discurrit . . . . .  
usquet coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis. G. IV. 293.
- inguen:  
[hic demum, hippomanes vero quod nomine dicunt  
pastores,] lentum destillat ab inguine virus. G. III. 281.
- integrum:  
magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo. E. IV. 5.
- ipse:  
[lipsum obtestemur] veniamque oremus ab ipso. A. XI. 358.  
[lipsat iugist namque Ida potens feritatis,] abt ipsa  
Idat faces altrix cupidist præbebat alumnist. Cu. 311.

- is:  
laurus erat . . . quam . . .  
ipse ferebatur Phœbo sacrasse Latinus  
Laurentisque ab ea nomen posuisse colonis. A. VII. 63.
- Iulus:  
Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo. A. I. 288.
- iugulum:  
contra ille repugnans  
sustinet a iugulo dextram. A. XI. 750.
- Iuppiter: a. *After particip.*  
stabunt et Parii lapides, spirantia signa,  
Assaraci proles demissæque ab Iove gentis  
nomina [Trosque parens et Troiæt Cynthius auctor.]  
G. III. 35.  
[nunc etiam] interpres divom Iove missus ab ipso  
. . . celeris mandata per auras  
detulit. A. IV. 356.  
[nunc et.] Iove missus ab ipso  
interpres divom fert horrida iussa <dicta M> per  
auras. A. IV. 377.
- β. *After combin. of verb and subst.:*  
quid memorem Alciden? et mit genus ab Iove summo.  
A. VI. 123.  
ab Iove principium musæ: [Iovis omnia plena.] E. III. 60.  
ab Iove principium generis, [Iove Dardana pubes  
gaudet avo.] A. VII. 219.
- γ. *After subst.:*  
Italiam quæro patriam et genus ab Iove summo. A. I. 380.
- lac:  
neque ego Alcippen neq Phyllida habebam,  
depulsos a lacte domi quæ clauderet agnost. E. VII. 15.  
lacrima: quis talia fando . . .  
temperet a lacrimis? A. II. 8.
- limen:  
[nec non et] gemini custodes limine ab alto  
præcedunt [gressumque canes comitantur erilem.]  
A. VIII. 461.  
cum te  
restitui superis letit iam liminet ab ipso? Cu. 224.

## limes:

hinc tibi, quæ semper, vicino ab limite *saepes* . . .  
*saepe* levi somnum suadebit inire susurro. E. I. 53.

## litus:

*a. After verbs and particip.*:

socios in cœtum litore ab omni  
 advocat Aeneas. A. V. 43.

[*gemino* dimittunt] *bracchia* muro  
*turriti scopuli*] refugitque ab litore templum. A. III. 536.  
 labitur interea resoluta] ab litore classis. Ci. 459.  
*Vid. populus*, A. VIII. 686.

*β. After subst.*:

addam . . .  
 [et duo rapta manu diverso ex hoste *tropæa*]  
 bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore *gentes*. G. III. 33.

*γ. After combin. of subst. and verb.*:

[*fugite* atque] ab litore funem  
 rumpite. A. III. 639.

## lumen:

hic iuvenem in latebris aversum a lumine *nympha*  
 collocat. G. IV. 423.

## Lycia:

et Clarus et Thæmon] Lycia comitantur ab alta. A. X. 126.

## malus:

nodos et vincula linea rupit,  
 quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto. A. V. 511.  
*columbam*,  
 [quo tendant ferrum,] malo suspendit ab alto. A. V. 489.

## [manus:]

[tum lateri atque umeris *Tegeæum* subligat *ensem*,]  
 demissa ab læva pantheræ terga retorquens. A. VIII. 460.

## mater:

[multi etiam] *excretos*] prohibent a matribus hædos.  
 G. III. 398.

## mensis:

terre  
 pingue solum primis extemplo a mensibus anni  
 fortes invortant tauri. G. I. 64.

## mentum:

[*optuma* torvæ  
 forma bovis, cui turpe caput, cui plurima cervix,  
 et] *crurum* tenuis a mento *palearia* pendent. G. III. 53.

## mœnia:

cum sese a mœnibus heros  
 [Priamides multis] Helenus [comitantibus] adfert.  
 A. III. 345.

## moles:

primus ab adversa conclamat mole Caicus. A. IX. 35.

## mors:

infelix virgo nequiquam a morte recepta  
 [incultum solis in rupibus exigit ævum.] Ci. 517.  
 socios a morte reduxi. A. IV. 375.  
 cognoscite, Teucri, . . .

et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta. A. V. 476.

## navis:

vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis? A. II. 375.  
 [oramus:] prohibe infandos a navibus ignis. A. I. 525.  
 referens a navibus ignis  
 Argolicis Phrygios torva feritate] repulso. Cu. 302.  
 sociumque furens a navibus agmen  
 ferro accincta vocat. A. II. 613.

## nomen:

(mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi).  
 A. V. 117.

## occasus:

quantus ab occasu veniens pluvialibus hædis  
 verberat imber humum. A. IX. 668.

## Oeta:

et piger aurata] procedit Vesper ab Oeta. Cu. 203.  
 et gelida] venientem] ignem] quatiebat ab Oeta. Ci. 350.

## Olympus:

primus ab ætherio venit Saturnus Olympo. A. VIII. 319.

## ora:

generos externis adfore ab oris,  
 hoc Latio restare canunt. A. VII. 270.  
 [ille etiam] patriis agmen ciet Ocnus] ab oris. A. X. 198.  
 quæ manus interea Tuscis comitetur ab oris  
 Aenean. A. X. 164.  
 qualis hyperboreis aquilo cum densus ab oris  
 incubuit. G. III. 196.  
 primus init bellum Tyrrhenis asper ab oris  
 contemptor] divom Mezentius. A. VII. 647.

arma virumque cano, Troiæ qui primus ab oris  
[Italiam fato profugus Laviniaque] venit  
litora†. A. I. 1.

[sed vos qui tandem] quibus aut† venistis ab oris,  
[quoque tenetis iter?] A. I. 369.

quibus Hector ab oris  
expectate venis? A. II. 282.

ordo:

illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt. A. III. 447.  
tum satus Anchisa delectos ordine ab omni  
centum oratores angusta ad mœnia regis  
ire iubet. A. VII. 152.

origo:

*a. After verbs and particip.:*

[mox tamen ardentis accingar dicere pugnas  
Cæsaris et nomen fama tot ferre per annos,]  
Tithoni prima quot† abest ab origine Cæsar. G. III. 48.  
series longissima rerum  
per tot ducta viros antiquat† ab origine gentis. A. I. 642.  
Lo dea,] si prima repetens ab origine pergam. A. I. 372.

*β. After subst.:*

vestibulo astabant, alique ab origine reges  
[Martiaque† ob patriam pugnando volnerat† passi.]  
A. VII. 181.

*γ. In phrases:*

nec singula morbi  
corpora corripunt, sed [tota æstiva repente,  
spemque gregemque simul] cunctamque ab origine gentem.  
G. III. 473.

[immo age, et] a prima, dic, hospes, origine nobis  
insidias† inquit 'Danaum casusque tuorum.' A. I. 753.  
altius omnem

expediam prima repetens ab origine famam. G. IV. 286.

os:

totoque ardentis ab ore  
scintillæ absistunt†, [oculis micat acribus ignis.] A. XII. 101.  
[Lea vox audita laborum  
prima tulit finem,] primamque loquentis ab ore  
eripuit pater. A. VII. 118.  
[Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores  
exposcit,] pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore. A. IV. 79.

ovile:

illius aram

sæpe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus. E. I. 8.

Pachynus:

Iovis coniunx . . . classemque ex æthere longe  
Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno. A. VII. 289.

Pallas:

Arcades hist† oris, genus at† Pallante profectum, . . .  
delegere locum [et posuere in montibus urbem.] A. VIII. 51.

patria:

tu procul a patria [nec sit† mihi credere tantum)  
Alpinas a! dura nives et] frigora Rheni  
me sine sola vides. E. X. 46.

pauper:

interdum locuples a paupere plura† petebat†. M. 65.

pectus:

[tum vero ingentem] gemitum dat pectore ab imo. A. I. 485.  
funditque preces rex pectore ab imo. A. VI. 55.

[quærenti talibus ille

suspirans] imoque trahens a pectore vocem. A. I. 371.

pestis:

[restinctust† donec vapor omnis et omnes]  
quattuor amissis servatæ a peste carinæ. A. V. 699.

populus:

[hinc ope barbarica variisque Antonius armis,]  
victor ab Auroræ† populis et litore rubro,  
Aegyptum [viresque Orientis et ultima secum  
Bactra] vehit. A. VIII. 686.

portus:

[quare agite et primo læti cum lumine solis  
quæ loca, quive habeant homines, ubi mœnia gentis,  
vestigemus et] a portu diversa petamus. A. VII. 132.

præsæpe:

ignavom fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent. G. IV. 168.  
ignavom fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent. A. I. 435.

proavus:

quo† genus a proavis ingens clarumque paternæ  
nomen erat virtutis. A. XII. 225.

pulvis:

ceu pulvere ab alto  
quom† venit et sicco terram spuit ore viator  
aridus. G. IV. 96.

puppis:

- segnemque Menœtent . . .  
 in mare præcipitem puppi deturbat ab alta. A. V. 175.  
 ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta  
 ['heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi?'] A. V. 12.  
 tumt pater Aeneas puppi sic faturt ab alta. A. VIII. 115.  
 prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntis. A. III. 130.  
 prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntis. A. V. 777.

qui:

*a. After verbs:*

- tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,  
 a quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim  
 diximus. A. VIII. 331.  
 Lagmen agens Clausus magnique ipse agminis instar,  
 Claudia nunc at quo diffunditur et tribus et gens  
 per Latium. A. VII. 708.

*β. After combin. of subst. and verb:*

- hinc Dardanus ortus  
 Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum. A. III. 168.  
 Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,  
 LCentauro invehitur magna. A. V. 121.

radix:

- quæ gravidam late segetem ab radicibus imis  
 sublimem expulsamt eruerent. G. I. 319.  
 teneram ab radice ferens . . . cupressum. G. I. 20.  
 pullulat ab radice aliis densissima silva,  
 ut cerasis ulmisque. G. II. 17.  
 Laccessit telumque alta ab radice revellit. A. XII. 787.

rex:

- Lalia arma Latinis  
 quærenda aut pacem Troiano abt rege petendumt. A. XI. 230.

rupes:

- Lvitam . . . inter deserta ferarum  
 lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas  
 prospicio. A. III. 647.

sacellum:

- ut herbæ  
 asper autt rubust a meo sintt remota sacello. Ca. III.\* 8.

sanguis:

*a. After verbs:*

- sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno. A. VIII. 142.  
 progeniem sed enim Troiano a sanguine duci  
 audierat. A. I. 19.

*β. After subst.:*

- Lsed fore qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem  
 Italiam regeret, genus alto at sanguine Teucri  
 proderet. A. IV. 230.  
 'Dardanidæ magni, genus alto at sanguine divom'. A. V. 45.  
 Deiphobet armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri.  
 A. VI. 500.

*γ. After combin. of verb and subst.:*

- Lcerte hinc Romanos olim volventibus annis,  
 hinc fore ductores revocato a sanguine Teucri,  
 Lqui mare, qui terras omni dicione tenerent,  
 pollicitust. A. I. 235.  
 Lsunt et Siculis regionibus urbes  
 armatque, Troianoque a sanguine clarus Acestes. A. I. 550.

*δ. After adj. pron.:*

- Lquorum alter Acarnan,  
 alter ab Arcadiot Tegeæt sanguine gentis. A. V. 299.  
 saxum:  
 quam facile accipiter saxo sacer ales ab alto  
 consequitur pinnis sublimem in nube columbam. A. XI. 721.

sedes:

*a. After verbs and particip.:*

- luctificam Allecto dirarum ab sede dearumt  
 infernisque ciet tenebris. A. VII. 324.  
 ecce autem Boreas angustat ab sede Pelori  
 missus adest. A. III. 687.  
 Lrespice ad hæc: adsum dirarum ab sede sororum,  
 Lbella manu letumque gero. A. VII. 454.  
 Lhinc illum, Corythi Tyrrhena ab sede profectum,  
 Lauream nunc solio stellantis regia cæli  
 accipit. A. VII. 209.  
 hunc illum fati externa ab sede profectum  
 portendi generum Lparibusque in regna vocari  
 auspiciis. A. VII. 255.



*β. After combin. of verb and subst.:*

transferet. regnumque ab sede Lavini A. I. 270.

*γ. After combin. of verbs and adj.:*

Neptunus . . .  
[fundamenta quatit] totamque at sedibus urbem  
eruit. A. II. 611.

[incubuerit mari,] totumque a sedibus imis  
una Eurusque Notusque ruunt [creberque procellis  
Africus.] A. I. 84.

## semen:

absenti Aeneae currum geminosque iugalis  
semine ab aethereo, spirantist naribus ignem. A. VII. 281.

## socius:

pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque  
confixi a sociis. A. II. 429.

## solium:

*α. After verbs:*

[praefatus divos,] solio rex inquit ab alto. A. XI. 301.  
Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit  
ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem. A. VI. 396.

*β. After combin. of verb and reflex.:*

[hæc ubi dicta dedit,] solio se tollit ab alto. A. VIII. 541.

## specula:

*α. After subst.:*

utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta  
stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum,  
advolat. A. X. 454.

*β. After combin. of verb and subst.:*

dat signum specula Misenus ab alta  
[ære cavo.] A. III. 239.

## stabulum:

absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti  
pinguibus a stabulis. G. IV. 14.  
quattuor a stabulis praestanti corpore tauros  
avertit. A. VIII. 207.

[laut matrit multis balatibus] agnum  
Martius a stabulis rapuit lupus. A. IX. 566.  
nec vero a stabulis pluvia independente recedunt  
longius. G. IV. 191.

## stirps:

*α. After verb and particip.:*

nec non et sterilis quæ stirpibus exit ab imis,  
hoc faciat. G. II. 53.  
seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum at stirpe volebat. A. I. 626.

*β. After subst.:*

[qui sanguine nostrum  
nomen in astra ferant] quorumque at stirpe nepotes  
omnia sub pedibus . . . videbunt. A. VII. 99.

*γ. After adj.:*

durum at stirpe genus natos ad flumina primum  
deferimus. A. IX. 603.

*δ. In phrases:*

huic at stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo,  
binæ aurès, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso. G. I. 171.  
hoc ubi, non a stirpe valent cæsæque reverti  
possunt. G. II. 312.  
'Dardanidæ duri, quæ vos a stirpe parentum  
prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere læto  
accipiet reduces.' A. III. 94.  
quodque at stirpe fores geminis coniunctus Atridis.  
A. VIII. 130.

## templum:

ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo  
crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervæ. A. II. 404.

## Tenedos:

*α. After subst.:*

ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta  
. . . angues  
incumbunt pelago. A. II. 203.

*β. After verb:*

et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat  
a Tenedo. A. II. 255.

## tergum:

stivatque, quæ currust a tergo torqueat imos. G. I. 174.  
sæpe etiam stellas . . . videbis  
præcípites cælo labi, noctisque per umbram  
flammarum longos a tergo albescere tractus. G. I. 367.  
numquam . . . inpacatos a tergo horrebis Hiberos.  
G. III. 408.

- hos tota armenta secuntur  
a tergo, [et longum per vallis pascitur agmen.] A. I. 186.  
limen erat cæcæque fores . . .  
postesque relictī  
a tergo. A. II. 455.  
[regina in mediis patriot vocat agmina sistro]  
necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit anguis. A. VIII. 697.  
tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis  
a tergo possit, custodi et consule longe. A. IX. 322.  
ruit ille recedens  
et miserit oppositis a tergo involvitur aris  
[in caput inque umeros.] A. XII. 292.
- terra: a. *After combin. of verb and subst.:*  
non illa quisquam me nocte per altum  
ire neque at moveat <M<sup>1</sup> Rb. & Th. moneat M<sup>2</sup> R γ edd.>  
convellere funem. G. I. 457.
- β. *Modifying substantive to be supplied:*  
iam fragilis poteram abt terrat contingeret ramos.  
E. VIII. 40.
- torus:  
inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto. A. II. 2.
- trabs:  
et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta. A. XII. 603.
- Troia:  
Phrygiique penates,  
quos mecum abt Troiat [mediisque ex ignibus urbis]  
extuleram. A. III. 149.  
quos simul abt Troia ventosa per æquora vectos  
obruit auster. A. VI. 335.
- tu:  
a te principium, tibi desinam <P desinet M>. E. VIII. 11.
- tumulus:  
sistit et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto. A. XI. 853.
- turbo:  
fulminibust veluti fragor est at turbine niset  
tegminibust telisque supert . . . Cu. 318.
- uber:  
atque hæc iam primo depulsus ab ubere matris  
audeat. G. III. 187.

- infantumque animæ flentes, in limine primo  
quos dulcis vitæ exsortist et ab ubere raptos  
abstulit atra dies [et funere mersit acerbo.] A. VI. 428.  
cervos erat . . .  
Tyrrhidæt pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum  
nutribant. A. VII. 484.
- ulmus:  
nec gemere aëria cessabit turtur ab ulmo. E. I. 58.
- umbra:  
tum pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris  
mortalem infernis ad limina surgere vitæ,  
[ipse repertorem medicinæ . . .]  
. . . Stygias detrusit ad undast. A. VII. 770.
- unda: a. *After particip.:*  
[coram, quem quæritis,] adsum  
Troius Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis. A. I. 596.
- β. *After subst. to be supplied:*  
vix lumine quarto  
prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda. A. VI. 357.
- γ. *After subst.:*  
navita quos iam inde utt Stygia prospexit ab unda  
[per tacitum nemus ire.] A. VI. 385.
- δ. *After combin. of verb and subst.:*  
Nereist ab undat  
signat dabatt. Cu. 345.
- ε. *After combin. of verb and reflex.:*  
quo fessus ab undis  
se recipit. G. IV. 403.
- urbs: a. *After verbs and particip.:*  
ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.  
E. VIII, 68, 72, 76, 79, 84, 90, 94, 100, 104.  
via prima salutis,  
[quod minime reris,] Graia pandetur ab urbe. A. VI. 97.  
quisve ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe? A. XII. 621.  
[parcite,] ab urbe venit, [iam parcite, carmina,] Daphnist.  
E. VIII. 109.

## β. After combin. of verb and subst.:

[*Lecce super mæsti magna*] Diomedis ab urbe  
legati responsa ferunt. A. XI. 226.

## γ. After adj.:

- nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol iungit ab urbe. A. I. 568.  
ventus: iubeo . . .  
et stabula a ventis hiberno opponere soli  
ad medium conversa diem. G. III. 302.  
[hunc angustique imbrice tecti  
parietibusque premunt artis et quattuor] addunt,  
quattuor a ventis obliqua luce fenestras. G. IV. 298.  
vertex:  
[cecu duo nubigenæ cum] vertice montis ab alto  
descendunt† centauri. A. VII. 674.  
unam . . . [navem]  
ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus  
in puppim ferit. A. I. 114.  
præsertim si tempestas a vertice silvis  
incubuit. G. II. 310.  
tigridis exuviæ per dorsum a vertice pendent. A. XI. 577.  
ille ictum venientem a vertice velox  
prævidit. A. V. 444.  
vesper:  
et vespere ab atro†  
consurgunt venti. A. V. 19.  
volnus:  
inter quas Phœnissa recens a volnere Dido  
errabat. A. VI. 540.

The article on the form of *a*, or *ab*, is given very briefly, the number of times the preposition occurs before words beginning with the various letters of the alphabet being expressed by a superior figure. The only disadvantage in this is that I cannot show here those places where the form of the preposition is doubtful, or where it is uncertain whether Vergil used any preposition or not.

It will be seen that I differ from Merguet's plan in some particulars. The most important deviation is the arrangement

here of the prepositional combinations according to the 'dependent' word rather than according to the verb by which the preposition is 'governed.' The examples are in the alphabetical order of the principal words in the phrases.

In case there is but one example, or in case all the examples are used in the same way, whether after verbs and participles, after substantives, or in phrases, I have not thought it necessary to give any heading; but wherever the phrases are used in different ways, I have arranged the examples under their proper headings. There is a great advantage, it seems to me, in having all instances of a certain phrase together, and if one cared for such information as that emphasized by Merguet's method of arrangement, he can get it without much difficulty. This combines fairly well the advantages of both systems and avoids the logical arrangement of *Raum, Zeit, Grenze*.

I fear that in the printed lexicon the length of the quotation will have to be cut down, and I have indicated in this specimen article by heavy L-brackets (L J) the parts which may be omitted in the lexicon. In A. VII. 310, *vincor ab Aenea*, I can see no reason for a longer quotation. The sense is complete and the meaning of *ab* is clear. It is not necessary in the lexicon to show that Juno is speaking. On the other hand, if G. I. 234 were given in this way: *torrida semper ab igni*, it would be necessary to look up the quotation in the original to discover the meaning of the passage and the use of *ab*. So I shall give two verses here, making the sense complete.

But this does not mean that the whole of these two verses must be given for every other word in them. For example, the quotation for *quinque* would be simply *quinque tenent caelum zonae*. The same four words would illustrate *caelum*, and the second *semper* requires only *una [zona] torrida semper ab igni*.

Finally, if the examples are short, they will be printed as prose and placed together in a solid paragraph. However, the attempt will be made in case the quotations are long, as they must often be for substantives and verbs, to give each word its metrical position in the verse even in the printed lexicon, as far as it can be done without great waste. But it is obvious that this is impossible in the case of many words, such as prepositions.



## I. LIVING BEINGS: A. PROPER NAMES OF PERSONS:

A logical  
arrangement  
of A or Ab.

## a. After verbs and particip. of real motion:

amnis devexus ab Indis.—G. IV. 293. ab  
Euandro castris ingressus Etruscis regem adit.  
—A. X. 148. visus ab Aurora cælum transcurrere  
nimbus.—A. IX. 111.

## β. After verbs and particip. of metaphorical motion:

aque Chao densos divom numerabat amores.—G. IV. 347.  
demissæque ab Iove gentis nomina.—G. III. 35. a magno demis-  
sum nomen Iulo.—A. I. 288. mutatus ab illo Hectore.—A. II.  
274. genus a Pallante profectum.—A. VIII. 51.

## γ. After verb and subst. of beginning:

ab Iove principium [est] musæ.—E. III. 60. ab Iove princi-  
pium generis [est].—A. VII. 219.

## δ. After verb of naming:

Chaoniamque omnem Trioano a Chaone dixit.—A. III. 325.

## ε. After verb and subst. of origin:

mi genus [est] ab Iove.—A. VI. 123.

## ζ. After subst. denoting origin:

quæro patriam et genus ab Iove.—A. I. 380. genus omne  
futuræ stirpis ab Ascanio.—A. VIII. 629.

## η. With passive verb or particip., denoting agent:

Iove missus ab ipso.—A. IV. 356. Iove missus ab ipso.—A.  
IV. 377. vincor ab Aenea.—A. VII. 310.

## θ. After adj. denoting a series:

omnes a Belo soliti.—A. I. 730.

## B. PRONOUNS REFERRING TO PERSONS:

## a. With verbs of real motion—active:

a me illos abducere.—E. II. 43. redit a nobis Aurora.—G. I.  
249.

## β. After verbs of origin: a. Idea of origin being perfectly clear:

Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens per Latium.  
—A. VII. 708. qui nascentur ab illo.—G. I. 434. qui nascentur  
ab illis.—A. III. 98.

## b. Idea of origin in verb not so clear:

veniam . . . orems ab ipso.—A. XI. 358. ab ipsa Ida faces  
. . . præbebat alumnis.—Cu. 311.

## γ. After verb and subst. of beginning:

genus [est] a quo principe nostrum.—A. III. 168. a te prin-  
cipium [est].—E. VIII. 11.

## δ. After expression of naming:

monte . . . qui nunc Misenus ab illo dicitur.—A. VI. 234.  
a quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim diximus.—A. VIII.  
331. ab ea nomen posuisse colonis.—A. VII. 63. domus tenet a  
quo Sergia nomen.—A. V. 121.

## ε. After adj. denoting series:

eris alter ab illo.—E. V. 49.

## C. COMMON NOUNS SIGNIFYING LIVING BEINGS:

## a. After verbs and particip. of real motion—active:

veniens ab avo.—A. IV. 258.

## β. After verbs of implied motion—active:

pacem Troiano ab rege petendum.—A. XI. 230. a paupere  
plura petebat.—M. 65. pœnas inimico a fratre recepi.—A. IV.  
656. victor ab Auroræ populis . . . Aegyptum viresque Orien-  
tis et ultima secum Bactra vehit.—A. VIII. 686.

## γ. After verb of protection:

prohibent a matribus hædos.—G. III. 398.

## δ. After verb and subst. of origin:

quoi genus a proavis . . . erat.—A. XII. 225.

## ε. After passive verb, denoting agent:

confixi a sociis.—A. II. 429. urgemur ab hoste.—A. X. 375.

2. PERSONIFICATIONS: With passive verbs, particip. or adj.,  
denoting agent:

portus ab euro fluctu curvatus.—A. III. 533. libata Achelois  
ab amne lilia.—Co. 15. zonæ: quarum una . . . torrida semper  
ab igni.—G. I. 234. variatur ab herbis.—M. 106.

## 3. PLACE NOUNS: A. GEOGRAPHICAL PROPER NAMES:

*a. After verbs and particip. of real motion:*

descendens Dacus ab Histro.—G. II. 497. Argiva phalanx . . . navibus ibat a Tenedo.—A. II. 255. procedit Vesper ab Oeta.—Cu. 203. surgit ab Arpis Tydides.—A. X. 28. ab ætherio venit Saturnus Olympo.—A. VIII. 319. venientem ignem quatiebat ab Oeta.—Ci. 350.

*β. After verbs of implied motion—active:*

dictamnum . . . carpit ab Ida.—A. XII. 412. Lycia comitantur ab alta.—A. X. 126. quos mecum ab Troia . . . extuleram.—A. III. 149. quem . . . ab Ida . . . rapuit Iovis armiger.—A. V. 254. sese referebat ab Argis.—A. VII. 286.

*γ. After verbs of implied motion—passive:*

missus ab Argis.—A. X. 779. quos . . . ab Troia . . . per æquora vectos.—A. VI. 335.

*δ. After subst.:*

a Tenedo . . . angues incumbunt pelago.—A. II. 203. pastor ab Amphryso.—G. III. 2.

*ε. Adnominal qualifier of subst. expressed:*

Iovis coniunx . . . prospexit ab usque Pachyno.—A. VII. 289.

## B. COMMON NOUNS:

*a. After verbs of real motion—active:*

sese a mœnibus heros . . . adfert.—A. III. 345. vespere ab atro consurgunt venti.—A. V. 19. decurrit ab arce.—A. II. 41. vertice montis ab alto descendunt.—A. VII. 674. cælo descendit ab alto.—A. VIII. 423. a flumine . . . descendere.—A. XI. 449. ab equo regina . . . desiluit.—A. XI. 499. destillat ab inguine virus.—G. III. 281. ducite ab urbe domum.—E. VIII. 68&c. a navibus itis?—A. II. 375. init bellum . . . ab oris . . . Mezentius.—A. VII. 647. labuntur ab æthere plumæ.—A. XI. 724. custodes limine ab alto præcedunt.—A. VIII. 461. Tyrrhena ab sede profectum.—A. VII. 209. ab sede profectum.—A. VII. 255. a stabulis . . . recedunt.—G. IV. 191. ab undis se recipit.—G. IV. 403. refugit . . . ab litore templum.—A. III. 536. surgens a puppi ventus.—A.

III. 130. surgens a puppi ventus.—A. V. 777. ab umbris mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitæ.—A. VII. 770. urget ab alto arboribus . . . notus.—G. I. 443. gurgite ab alto urgueri volucrum . . . ad litora nubem.—A. VII. 704. [navis] tris Euris ab alto in brevia . . . urguet.—A. I. 110. ab urbe venit.—E. VIII. 109. Troiæ . . . ab oris Italiam . . . venit.—A. I. 1. quibus . . . venistis ab oris?—A. I. 369. quibus Hector ab oris . . . venis?—A. II. 282. ictum venientem a vertice velox prævidit.—A. V. 444. ab æthere fulgor cum sonitu venit.—A. VIII. 524. ab occasu veniens . . . verberat imber humum.—A. IX. 668. nec sonitus memor aut venientis ab æthere teli.—A. XI. 802. vidit ab adverso venientis aggere.—A. XII. 446.

*β. After verbs and particip. of real motion, passive—result of motion:*

delapsus Somnus ab astris.—A. V. 838. dereptum . . . ab equo.—A. XI. 743. depulsus ab ubere matris.—G. III. 187. ab ubere raptos.—A. VI. 428. matris ab ubere raptum.—A. VII. 484. a navibus ignis . . . repulsos.—Cu. 302.

*γ. After verbs of implied motion—active:*

quattuor a stabulis præstanti corpore tauros avertit.—A. VIII. 207. socios . . . litore ab omni advocat Aeneas.—A. V. 43. ab humo . . . attollit amicum.—A. V. 452. Allecto dirarum ab sede dearum . . . ciet.—A. VII. 324. agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris.—A. X. 198. manus . . . comitetur ab oris Aenean.—A. X. 164. a terra moveat convellere funem.—G. I. 457. ab humo convellere silvam.—A. III. 24. torrem . . . ab ara corripit.—A. XII. 298. avem cælo deiecit ab alto.—A. V. 542. genitum demittit ab alto.—A. I. 297. demisit ab æthere . . . Iuppiter.—A. XII. 853. Mœceten . . . in mare . . . puppi deturbat ab alta.—A. V. 175. ea vox . . . primamque loquentis ab ore eripuit pater.—A. VII. 118. ensem . . . eripit a femine.—A. X. 788. totam . . . a sedibus urbem eruit.—A. II. 611. a vertice pontus in puppim ferit.—A. I. 114. ab urbe legati responsa ferunt.—A. XI. 226. gurgite ab alto . . . glomerantur aves.—A. VI. 310. tempestas a vertice silvis incubuit.—G. II. 310. aquilo . . . ab oris incubuit.—G. III. 196. ab alto æthere se misit.—A. IX. 644. custodem in vincla petivit ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem.—A. VI. 396. a portu diversa

petamus.—A. VII. 132. agnum Martius a stabulis rapuit lupus.—A. IX. 566. a flumine reice.—E. III. 96. te restitui . . . leti iam lumine ab ipso.—Cu. 224. telumque alta ab radice revellit.—A. XII. 787. revocat . . . pedem Tiberinus ab alto.—A. IX. 125. ab litore funem rumpite.—A. III. 639. totum . . . a sedibus imis . . . ruunt.—A. I. 84. ruit alto a culmine Troia.—A. II. 290. ruit . . . diversa clamor ab urbe.—A. XII. 621. sternit . . . a culmine Troiam.—A. II. 603. solio se tollit ab alto.—A. VIII. 541. imo . . . trahens a pectore vocem.—A. I. 371. trahebatur . . . a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervæ.—A. II. 404. adytis cum lubricis anguis ab imis . . . volumina traxit.—A. V. 84. a solio regis traxit.—A. VI. 396. regnum . . . ab sede Lavini transferet.—A. I. 270. postis . . . a cardine vellit.—A. II. 480. vertere ab imo . . . moenia Troiæ.—A. V. 810. a navibus agmen . . . vocat.—A. II. 613.

δ. *After verbs of implied motion—passive:*

attractus ab alto spiritus.—G. III. 505. demissa ab læva pantheræ terga.—A. VIII. 460. ereptus ab undis.—A. I. 596. segetem ab radicibus imis sublimem expulsam eruerent.—G. I. 319. Boreas . . . ab sede Pelori missus adest.—A. III. 687. deus æthere missus ab alto.—A. IV. 574. caput a cervice revolsit.—G. IV. 523.

ε. *After verbs of metaphorical motion:*

ab ore scintillæ absistunt.—A. XII. 101. ab . . . conclamat mole Caicus.—A. IX. 35. conclamat ab agmine.—A. IX. 375. puppi Palinurus ab alta [dixit].—A. V. 12. gemitum dat pectore ab imo.—A. I. 485. dat signum specula Misenus ab alta.—A. III. 239. Nereis ab unda signa dabat.—Cu. 345. belli signum . . . Turnus ab arce extulit.—A. VIII. 1. Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta.—A. VIII. 115. capite a summo regis . . . frondebant tempora.—Ci. 120. æthere ab alto Aurora . . . fulgebant.—A. VII. 25. fundit . . . preces rex pectore ab imo.—A. VI. 55. gemere . . . ab ulmo.—E. I. 58. hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto.—A. IV. 661. solio rex infit ab alto.—A. XI. 301. pater omnipotens ter cælo clarus ab alto intonuit.—A. VII. 141. monuisset ab ilice cornix.—E. IX. 15. toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto.—A. II. 2. pater omnipotens . . . ostendit ab æthere nubem.—A. VII. 143. (prædixit ab ilice cornix.

—E. I. 18). pullulat ab radice . . . silva, ut cerasis ulmisque.—G. II. 17.

ζ. *After verbs containing compound idea of rest and motion:*

absint . . . a stabulis.—G. IV. 14. generos . . . adfore ab oris.—A. VII. 270. adsum dirarum ab sede sororum.—A. VII. 454. teneram ab radice ferens . . . cupressum.—G. I. 20. telum librabat ab aure.—A. IX. 417. nodum . . . leti trabe nectit ab alta.—A. XII. 603. via prima salutis . . . Graia pandetur ab urbe.—A. VI. 97. a mento palearia pendent.—G. III. 53. pendetque . . . narrantis ab ore.—A. IV. 79. malo pendeat ab alto.—A. V. 511. tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent.—A. XI. 577. religavit ab aggere classem.—A. VII. 106. asper aut rubus a meo sint remota sacello.—Ca. III.\* 8. malo suspendit ab alto.—A. V. 489.

η. *After particip. denoting release:*

resoluta ab litore classis.—Ci. 459.

θ. *After verbs denoting protection:*

fucos . . . a præsepibus arcent.—G. IV. 168. fucos . . . a præsepibus arcent.—A. I. 435. prohibe . . . a navibus ignis.—A. I. 525. sustinet a iugulo dextram.—A. XI. 750.

ι. *Adnominal qualifier of subst.; a. expressed:*

ab ovilibus imbuet agnus.—E. I. 8. saxo sacer ales ab alto consequitur pinnis sublimem in nube columbam.—A. XI. 721. hic dea se . . . sistit et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto.—A. XI. 853. utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta.—A. X. 454. addam . . . triumphatas utroque ab litore gentes.—G. III. 33. navita quos . . . Stygia prospexit ab unda.—A. VI. 385. hinc tibi, quæ semper, vicino ab limite sæpes . . . sæpe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro.—E. I. 53. a fontibus undæ . . . calcentur.—G. II. 243. quibus omnis ab alto frangitur . . . unda.—A. I. 160.

b. *not expressed:*

cælo . . . miseratus ab alto est.—A. V. 727. ab rupe Cyclopes prospicio.—A. III. 647. poteram ab terra contingere ramos.—E. VIII. 40. prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.—A. VI. 357.



*κ. After adj. of place:*

aversus equos Tyria Sol iungit ab urbe.—A. I. 568. gladio conexus ab aggere dexter occupat.—A. IX. 769.

*λ. After adverb of place:*

procul a patria . . . frigora Rheni . . . vides.—E. X. 46.

4. TIME NOUNS: *α. Ab='starting with':*

pater primis huc misit ab annis.—A. II. 87. primis et te miretur ab annis.—A. VIII. 517. neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis, quæ ferimus.—A. IX. 235. primis extemplo a mensibus anni . . . invortant tauri.—G. I. 64.

*β. Adnominal qualifier:*

esset par ætas et idem si robur ab annis.—A. XI. 174.

5. OTHER COMMON NOUNS: *α. After verbs and particip. of real motion:*

abduxere . . . capita ardua ab ictu.—A. V. 428. neque ab ordine cedunt.—A. III. 447. tunsæ ceres silicibus rapido decurrit ab ictu.—M. 27. ab hasta defringit ferrum.—A. XI. 747. stirpibus exit ab imis.—G. II. 53. socios a morte reduxi.—A. IV. 375. pulvere ab alto quom venit . . . viator.—G. IV. 96.

*β. After verbs and particip. denoting result of motion—passive motion:*

aversum a lumine.—G. IV. 423. stabula a ventis . . . ad medium conversa diem.—G. III. 302. satus Anchisa delectos ordine ab omni . . . oratores . . . ire iubet.—A. VII. 152. depulsos a lacte . . . agnos.—E. VII. 15. virgo . . . a morte recepta.—Ci. 517.

*γ. After verbs of implied motion:*

liceat dimittere ab armis . . . Ascanium.—A. X. 46. Iuturnam . . . parat fratris dimittere ab armis.—A. XII. 844. fragor est a turbine.—Cu. 318. revocatum a morte Dareta.—A. V. 476. genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.—A. VIII. 142.

*δ. After verbs and particip. of metaphorical motion:*

a prima, dic, hospes, origine nobis insidias . . . Danaum.—A. I. 753. crimine ab uno disce omnis.—A. II. 65. progeniem . . . Troiano a sanguine duci.—A. I. 19. series . . . rerum per tot ducta viros antiqua ab origine gentis.—A. I. 642. genus a quo nomine Memmi [est].—A. V. 117. hinc fore ductores revocato a sanguine Teucris.—A. I. 235. Troiano . . . [est] a sanguine clarus Acestes.—A. I. 550. seque ortum . . . Teucrorum a stirpe volebat.—A. I. 626. genus alto a sanguine Teucris proderet.—A. IV. 230. repetens ab origine famam.—G. IV. 286. repetens ab origine pergam.—A. I. 372.

*ε. After verbs containing compound idea of rest and motion:*

Tithoni prima quot abest ab origine Cæsar.—G. III. 48.

*ζ. After verbs signifying 'refrain from':*

a curvis male temperat unda carinis.—G. I. 360. temperet a lacrimis?—A. II. 8.

*η. After verbs denoting protection:*

defendo a frigore myrtos.—E. VII. 6.

*θ. After verbs and particip. signifying 'protected':*

portus ab accessu ventorum immotus.—A. III. 570. servatæ a peste carinæ.—A. V. 699. Alcestis ab omni inviolata vacat cura.—Cu. 262. vitam . . . ab omni vindicabimus cura.—Ca. V. (VII.) 10.

*ι. After verb of origin:*

ab integro sæculorum nascitur ordo.—E. IV. 5.

*κ. After subst. denoting origin:*

genus alto a sanguine divom.—A. V. 45. genus alto a sanguine Teucris.—A. VI. 500.

*λ. After subst.:*

iugalis semine ab ætherio [iubet duci].—A. VII. 281. a stirpe nepotes.—A. VII. 99. vestibulo astabant, alique ab origine reges.—A. VII. 181.

μ. After adj. denoting series:

alter ab Arcadio . . . sanguine.—A. V. 299. alter ab undecimo tum me iam acceperat annus.—E. VIII. 39. durum a stirpe genus natos ad flumina . . . deferimus.—A. IX. 603. recens a vulnere Dido errabat.—A. VI. 450.

6. IN PHRASES:

Corripiunt . . . cunctamque ab origine gentem.—G. III. 473. iam inde a teneris impende laborem.—G. III. 74. currus a tergo torqueat.—G. I. 174. a tergo albescere tractus.—G. I. 367. a tergo horrebis Hiberos.—G. III. 408. armenta secuntur a tergo.—A. I. 186. postes . . . relictis a tergo.—A. II. 455. a tergo respicit anguis.—A. VIII. 697. manus se attollere nobis a tergo possit.—A. IX. 322. oppositis a tergo involvitur aris.—A. XII. 292. huic a stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo.—G. I. 171. a stirpe valent.—G. II. 312. a stirpe parentum prima tulit tellus.—A. III. 94. a stirpe fores geminis coniunctus Atridis.—A. VIII. 130. addunt, quattuor a ventis obliqua lucē fenestras.—G. IV. 298.

This article and the accompanying chart attempt not simply to give a logical arrangement of *a* or *ab*, but more than that, to show just what there is in the sentence which leads one to assign this or that meaning to the word. I intended to bring out here more strongly than is usually done the importance which attaches to the noun of the phrase in the determination of the semantic force of the preposition.

To discover how important the noun in the phrase is, let us look, for example, at all the examples of *mittere* in the passive in this article.

*Iove missus ab ipso*, A. IV. 356; *Iove missus ab ipso*, A. IV. 377; *missus ab Argis*, A. X. 779; *Boreas . . . ab sede Pelori missus adest*, A. III. 687; *deus aethere missus ab alto*, A. IV. 574. A glance at these shows us that, if the substantive in the phrase is the name of a person, *ab* denotes the agent; but if it is a place noun, *ab* means "from," "away from," or "down from" in the case of *aethere*, because this means "the sky." A little change in this last example might have substituted *Iove* for *aethere*, and this would have changed the meaning of *ab* from "down from" to "by."

Again, in *urgemur ab hoste*, A. X. 375, *hoste* refers to persons, so *ab* denotes agent; but in *gurgite ab alto urgueri volucrum* . . .

*ad litora nubem*, A. VII. 704, the same verb is used and in the passive, but *gurgite* shows that *ab* means "from." Add to this the great number of time phrases, like *ab annis* and of phrases like *a stirpe* and *a tergo* where the verb has nothing to do with the meaning, and we see clearly that the substantive ought to be considered in our arrangement. Therefore, I first divided the examples according to the substantives in the phrases, and then within these divisions I arranged the examples according to the verbs, substantives, or adjectives upon which the phrases depend.

In regard to most of the subdivisions given above it is unnecessary to speak at length. The heading "After verbs of real motion" is found in all the logical lexicons in the form "*suspensum ex verbis movendi*." It may be remarked in passing that in Vergil's mind *refugit*, in *refugit ab litore templum*, A. III. 536, was probably just as much a verb of motion as if some other word were its subject. It really seemed to Aeneas and his men that the temple receded, moved back, from the shore as they approached.

The heading "Time nouns" corresponds to that in the logical lexicons "*de tempore*," while the heading "In phrases" corresponds to "*absolute positum, in formulis quibusdam quae locum quo significant*." Here, of course, they must regard the noun of the phrase, for there is no verb that affects the construction.

Also, the heading "After verbs denoting protection" calls for no extended comment. For example, a word of defending is naturally followed by *a* or *ab* meaning "from," as in E. VII. 6, *defendo a frigore myrtos*.

As we have a great class of verbs denoting active motion, so there is another smaller class of verbs of real motion which express passive motion, that is, the result of motion. Cf. Delbrück on perfektische Aktionsart in his Vergleich. Syntax, II., p. 177. In *depulsus ab ubere matris*, G. III. 187, *depulsus* shows clearly that the colt has been separated from its dam. Again, in *delapsus Somnus ab astris*, A. V. 838, the god of sleep has just reached the side of Palinurus, "having glided down from the stars." The motion is over and the end of the journey reached, i.e., the result of motion is clearly expressed.

A few examples will justify the heading "After verbs of implied motion." In A. V. 43, *socios litore ab omni advocat*

*Aeneas, advocat* could hardly be called a verb of motion, but in meaning it really differs little from "he leads" his men to the place of assembly. This implies that "he goes" followed by his men, so *advocat* may be said to imply motion. Much the same meaning is expressed by *ciet* in *agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris*, A. X. 198. "Ocnus rouses a band from his native shores" means, of course, that "he leads" them to the war, and implies motion. *Demittere*, for example, is not a motion verb of itself, but it clearly implies motion. *Vid.* A. I. 297, *genitum demittit ab alto*. Much like this is *reicere* in *a flumine reice*, E. III. 96.

Moreover, "to draw one's voice deep from his breast" implies motion on the part of the voice or the air which produces the sound. *Vid.* *imo trahens a pectore vocem*, A. I. 371. *Est* is certainly not often a verb of motion, but in the sentence *fragor est a turbine*, Cu. 318, being reinforced by *fragor*, "there is a crash, a noise," *est* seems not to differ much from *venit*. *Vid.* A. VIII. 524, *ab aethere fulgor cum sonitu venit*. So *est* may here be said to imply motion.

In A. IV. 656, *poenas inimico a fratre recepi*, of course the Latin point of view is not the same as the English, but Dido speaks of "taking punishment from her brother." "To take" implies motion.

With this cf. *restitui* in Cu. 224, *restitui leti limine ab ipso*, "I restored them," "I took them back," which is much the same as "I led them back." This in turn suggests a comparison with A. IV. 375, *socios a morte reduxi*, and we see that, so far as the idea of motion is concerned, *recepti*, *restitui* and *reduxi* differ little. Therefore, *recepti* belongs to this class.

This class is also well illustrated by the two following examples: *Lycia comitantur ab alta*, A. X. 126, and *manus comitetur ab oris Aenean*, A. X. 164, for "to accompany" means "to go along with." Two other good examples are: *pacem Troiano ab rege petendum*, A. XI. 230, and *custodem in vincla petivit ipsius a solio regis, traxitque tremantem*, A. VI. 396. Clearly in Vergil's mind *petere* was at least a verb of implied motion, for it is here followed not only by *a solio* but by *in vincla*. Any verb that can be followed by *in vincla*, the acc., must denote motion, or imply motion. Then, too, *traxit* is followed by *a solio* just as clearly as *petivit* is and *traxit* undoubtedly implies motion. Moreover, "to seek" is equivalent "to go in search of."

In the examples given under the heading "After verbs of metaphorical motion," we can hardly say that there is any real motion. Many of the examples are like this: *ab conclamat mole Caicus*, A. IX. 35, "he shouts down from," where the only motion takes place in the sound waves, but this is certainly a kind of motion. Other similar examples are the following: *Nereis ab unda signa dabat*, Cu. 345, and *Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta*, A. VIII. 115. So, too, "going back to the beginning and telling the story from that point" expresses some sort of motion: *repetens ab origine pergam*, A. I. 372.

Finally, in A. I. 235, *hinc fore ductores revocato a sanguine, "fore ductores"*, "there would be leaders" means that "leaders would come," but "to come" followed by *a sanguine* can denote motion only in a figurative sense. Therefore, "metaphorical motion" seems to apply very well to these examples, though all of them might have been classed in some other way.

The classification "After verbs containing a compound idea of rest and motion" is well illustrated by *absint terga lacerti pinguibus a stabulis*, G. IV. 14, "let all lizards be far away from the bee-hives." The lizards are to be driven to a distance (motion) and then kept there (rest). The ordinary logical classification is simpler than this, making a special paragraph for "esse" and another for "abesse." A second example in which the idea is very similar to the one above is Ca. III.\* 8, *asper aut rubus a meo sint remota sacello*.

In *teneram ab radice ferens cupressum*, G. I. 20, *ferre* with *ab radice* seems also to express both ideas of rest and motion. That *ab radice* can be used after a verb implying motion is seen in G. I. 319, *segetem ab radicibus expulsam*.

Finally, in *a mento palearia pendent*, G. III. 53, "the dewlaps hang down from the chin," there seems to be some idea of motion in *pendere*, "to hang down," "to drop down," and also an idea of rest is certainly prominent. That *pendere* does contain an idea of motion we can see by comparing A. VIII. 460, *demissa ab laeva pantherae terga*. *Pendet a* is practically equivalent to *demissa est a*.

Under slightly different names all the lexicons have the classifications "Adnominal qualifier of a substantive," "After adjectives" and "After adverbs." In the adnominal qualifiers of a substantive, I have distinguished between those cases in which the substantive is expressed and those in which it is not. In case the



substantive is expressed, the Latin construction resembles the Greek ὁ ἐκεῖ ἀνὴρ. For instance, in *ab ovilibus imbuet agnus*, E. I. 8, the verb has, of course, no power to produce an *a*, but the meaning is "a lamb from my folds." So, too, *a fontibus undae calcentur* means "water from the springs," G. II. 243.

The "Adnominal qualifier of a substantive understood" resembles the Greek expression ὁ ἐκεῖ [ἀνὴρ]. In *ab rupe Cyclopes prospicio*, A. III. 647, the meaning is "I from a cliff," "from my position on the cliff." That is, *ab rupe* modifies the unexpressed subject of *prospicio*. *Achmenides* is hiding behind the rocks while the Cyclopes are tending their flocks in the plain below. A different modification is shown by *de* in E. I. 76, *pendere procul de rupe videbo*, where Melibœus speaks of himself as lying in a green cave and watching his goats as they hang from a bushy crag. Another good example of this class is *poteram ab terra contingere ramos*, E. VIII. 40, "I from the ground was hardly able to reach the boughs." *Ab terra* cannot go with any verb or noun expressed, but it must modify the subject of *posse*.

A very good short essay on *ab* in Vergil is given by Wagner in the fourth volume of the Heyne-Wagner edition, page 387. I quote the first twelve lines: "*Ab* ante consonas apud Virgilium non legitur, nisi quum ea Præpositio locum et originem indicat idemque valet, quod Græcum ἀπό. Numquam autem Passivis *ab* iungitur ita, ut sit ἀπό. Quare erret, qui Aen. II, 429. ex Burm. Exc. edendum statuat: 'Confixi *ab* sociis.' Sed ne tum quidem, quum illa Præpositio Græcæ ἀπό vim sustinet, semper *abs* scribitur; requirit enim ea non solum certas quasdam consonas, sed etiam vocabula. Itaque non solet *ab* ante alias consonas apud Virgilium scribi, quam ante I, L, R, S et T, neque ante alia vocabula, quam hæc, quæ appositurus sum: *Iove* Ecl. III, 60. G. III, 35. Aen. I, 380. VI, 123; *litore* G. III, 33. Aen. III, 536, hoc quidem loco Medic. a. m. sec., ibid. 639. XII, 787."

In conclusion I would say that in this article I have experienced all the difficulty described by Meusel in his preface, which is quoted above on page 14. After working for several days on the classification and arrangement of the examples, I seemed to have them arranged in a fairly satisfactory way. After putting them aside for one day, I returned to them and I found it necessary, as I saw the matter then, to make many changes. I was now pretty well satisfied that the verbs were properly classified. Then for nearly four weeks I was unable to look at

the cards or to think about them. At the end of that time I took up the cards again, and again I was compelled to change the positions of many examples. Finally, after writing out the article I felt obliged to make a few more changes.

The arrangement given above represents my opinion as to the classification at present; but, if I ever have occasion to revise the article, I am confident that I shall feel obliged to change a good many examples from "real motion" to "implied motion," or from "metaphorical motion" to "adnominal qualifier of a substantive expressed."

Two quotations from Delbrück on classification are pertinent here. On p. 151 of his *Vergleich. Syntax*, II., he says: "Die erste lässt sich dahin zusammenfassen, dass man oft nicht sagen kann, ob eine Präposition in der Zusammensetzung noch etwas von ihrer ursprünglichen räumlichen Bedeutung bewahrt, oder ob sie bereits völlig zu einem Zeichen der Perfektivierung der Handlung geworden ist." Again, in the discussion of Mourek's classification of the Gothic verbal compounds with *ga-* on p. 159 he says: "Natürlich kann man an dieser Eintheilung, wie an allen Eintheilungen, etwas aussetzen, namentlich auch die Frage aufwerfen, ob nicht unter den angeführten Belegen manche sind, die besser schon als perfektivisch bezeichnet werden. Ich gehe indessen darauf nicht ein, weil nach dem was oben S. 147ff. bei lat. *com* bemerkt worden ist eine Entscheidung nach objektiven Kriterien nicht möglich ist."

The chart, with the principal words in the prepositional phrases arranged on the left and the words on which the phrases depend classified at the top, is intended to show at a glance just where the substantives in the phrases and the verbs, substantives, adjectives, or adverbs on which the phrases depend cross. Therefore, it will show at a glance the meaning of *ab* in each particular phrase. A figure on the chart indicates how many times the two words cross.

AMNIS, a stream, a river, the current. (62).

- I. *Form*: amnis, G. I. 115, III. 522, IV. 293, 373, A. II. 496, VI. 550, 659, VII. 465, 516, 701, VIII. 64, 240, IX. 124, XI. 405; amnis, G. IV. 319, A. VII. 728†, X. 199, 806; amni, A. II. Amnis. XI. 316; amnem, E. V. 25, G. I. 141, III. 37, IV. 362, A. III. 694, VI. 318, 374, 705, VII. 792, VIII. 58, 204, 236, 597, IX. 245, XI. 562, XII. 417; amni, G. I. 203, III. 447, A.

VIII. 473, 549, IX. 469†, 790†, XI. 457 (amne), Cu. 240†, Co. 15 (amne); amnes, G. I. 479, II. 187, 485, III. 428, 554, A. IV. 164, V. 807, XII. 524, Cu. 278†, 281†, D. 69; amnibus, A. VIII. 71; amnis, G. IV. 233, A. V. 634†, VI. 671, XI. 298; amnes, G. III. 2; amnibus, A. IX. 30.

	Sing.					Plu.				
	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V. Ab.	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V. Ab.
Ecl.				1						
Geo.	4	1		3	2	5			1	1
Aen.	10	3	1	12	5	3		1	3	1
Min.					2	3				
Total	14	4	1	16	9	11		1	4	1

II. *Metric*: In 24 instances *amnis* is found in various parts of the verse, while it forms the sixth foot 38 times. In every place where *amnis* stands in the sixth foot, metrical considerations would prevent the use of *flumen* or *rivus*.

### III. Usage:

#### A. Sing. 1. Nom. a. Subj.:

ambio:

respicit Aeneas: subito et sub rupe sinistra  
moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,  
quæ rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis,  
Tartareus Phlegethon. A. VI. 550.

audio:

audiit et Triviæ longe lacus, audiit amnis  
sulpurea Nar albus aqua fontesque Velini. A. VII. 516.

cunctor:

obstipuerunt animi Rutuli, conterritus ipse  
turbat Messapus equis, cunctatur et amnis  
rauca sonans revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto. A. IX. 124.

discurro:

quaque pharetratae vicinia Persidis arguet,  
et viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat harena,  
et diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora  
usque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis,  
omnis in hac certam regio iacit arte salutem. G. IV. 293.

effluo:

spectabat  
et gemina auratus taurino cornua voltu  
Eridanus, quo non alius per pingua culta  
in mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis. G. IV. 373.

exeo:

praesertim incertis si mensibus amnis abundans  
exit. G. I. 115.

non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus amnis  
exit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles. A. II. 496.

exubero:

furit intus aqua  
fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis,  
nec iam se capit unda, volat vapor ater ad auras. A. VII. 465.

furo: *vid. exubero.*

fugio:

nunc et Myrmidonum procures Phrygia arma tremescunt,  
amnis et Hadriacas retro fugit Aufidus undas. A. XI. 405.

peto:

non umbræ altorum nemorum, non mollia possunt  
prata movere animum, non qui per saxa volutus  
purior electro campum petit amnis. G. III. 522.

refluo:

inde repente  
impulit, impulsu quo maximus intonat æther,  
dissultant ripæ refluitque exterritus amnis. A. VIII. 240.

sono:

ceu quondam nivei liquida inter flumina  
<P *nubila* MR and edd.> cycni,  
cum sese e pastu referunt et longa canoros  
dant per colla modos, sonat amnis et Asia longe  
pulsa palus. A. VII. 701.

volvo:

conspicit ecce alios  
inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne  
plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis. A. VI. 659.

#### β. In app.:

ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis  
cæruleus Thybris, cælo gratissimus amnis. A. VIII. 64.

#### 2. Gen. a. Depend. on noun:

pastor Aristæus fugiens Peneia Tempe  
amissis, ut fama, apibus morboque fameque  
tristis ad extremi sacrum caput adstitit amnis  
multa querens atque hac adfatus voce parentem. G. IV. 319.

ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris,  
 fatidicæ Mantus et Tusci *filius* amnis. A. X. 199.  
 ac velut effusa siquando grandine nimbi  
 præcipitant . . . tuta latet arcet viator,  
 aut amnis *ripis*, aut alti fornice saxi,  
 dum pluvit in terris. A. X. 806.

β. *In app.:*

quos de collibus altis  
 Aurunci misere patrest, Sidicinaque iuxta  
 æquora quique Cales lincunt, amnistque vadosi  
 accola *Voltur*ni, pariterque Saticulus asper  
 Ocorumque manus. A. VII. 728.

3. *Dat.:*

est anticus ager Tusco mihi *proximus* amni,  
 longus in occasum. A. XI. 316.

4. *Acc. a. In app.:*

Alpheumt fama est huc Elidis amnem  
 occultas *egisse* vias supter mare. A. III. 694.

β. *Obj. of verbs and particip.:*

aspicio:  
 tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum  
 Eumenidum aspicias ripamve iniussus adibis? A. VI. 374.  
 cognosco:  
 vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem  
 venatu adsiduo et totum cognovimus amnem. A. IX. 245.  
 fundo:  
 et custos virginis Argus,  
 cælataque amnem fundens pater Inachus urna. A. VII. 792.  
 inficio:  
 hoc fustum labris splendentibust amnem  
 inficitt occulte medicans. A. XII. 417.  
 libo:  
 nulla nequet amnem  
 libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbamt. E. V. 25.

metuo:

Invidia infelix furias amnemque severum  
 Cocyti metuens <P *metuet* MR Rb. in crit ed. &  
 other edd.>

tortosque Ixionis angust  
 immanemque rotam et non exsuperabile saxum. G. III. 37.  
 prænato:  
 interea videt Aeneas . . .  
 Lethæumque domos placidas qui prænatat amnem.  
 A. VI. 705.

supersum:

ipse ego te ripis et rectot flumine ducam,  
 adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem. A. VIII. 58.

teneo:

Alcides aderat taurosque hac victor agebat  
 ingentis, vallemque boves amnemque tenebant. A. VIII. 204.

verbero:

atque alius latum funda iam verberat amnem,  
 alta petens. G. I. 141.

γ. *With prep.:*

ad:

'dic' ait, 'o virgo, quid volt concursus ad amnem?  
 quidve petunt animæ? A. VI. 318.

in:

hanc, ut prona iugo lævom incumbibat in <Rb. *ad* .  
 others> amnem,  
 dexter in adversum nitens concussit et imis  
 avolsam solvit radicibus. A. VIII. 236.

prope:

est ingens gelidum lucus prope Cæritis amnem,  
 religione patrum late sacer. A. VIII. 597.

sub:

atq illum  
 curvata in montis faciemt circumstetit unda  
 accepitque sinu vasto misitque sub amnem. G. IV. 362.

super:

sonuere undæ, rapidum super amnem  
 infelix fugit in iaculo stridente Camilla. A. XI. 562.

5. *Abl. a. After verbs:*

cingo:

Aeneadæ duri murorum int parte sinistra  
 opposuere aciem (nam dextera cingitur amnit). A. IX. 469.  
 Turnus paulatim excedere pugna  
 et fluvium petere ac partem, quæ cingitur unda  
 <MPR and edd. *amni* 3 cursives>  
 A. IX. 790.

claudo:

hinc Tusco claudimur amni,  
hinc Rutulus premit et murum circumsonat armist.  
A. VIII. 473.

defluo:

dulcibus idcirco fluviis pecus omne magistri  
perfundunt, udisque aries in gurgite villis  
mersatur missusque secundo defluit amni.  
G. III. 447.

pars cetera prona

fertur aqua segnisque secundo defluit amni,  
nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque.  
A. VIII. 549.

do sonitum:

haut secus atque alto in luco cum forte catervæ  
consedere avium piscosove amne Padusæ  
dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cycni.  
A. XI. 457.

exsto:

ad Stygias revocatus aquas vix ultimus amni  
extat nectareas divom qui prodidit escas.  
Cu. 240.

rapio:

atque illum præcepit pronò rapit alveus amni.  
G. I. 203.

β. With prep.:

et quæ virgineo libata Achelois ab amne  
lilia vimineis attulit in calathis.  
Co. 15.

B. Plu. 1. Nom. subj.:

curro:

aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis  
dant sonitum spumosi amnes et in æquora currunt.  
A. XII. 524.

do: vid. curro.

gemo:

milìa multa daret leto, gementque repleti  
amnes, nec reperire viam atque <neque P> evolvere posset  
in mare se Xanthus.  
A. V. 807.

incurro:

incurrant amnes passim rimantibus undis.  
D. 69.

liquor:

et fertilis ubere campus  
(qualem sæpe cava montis convalle solemus  
dispiceret; hoc summis liquuntur rupibus amnes  
felicemque trahunt limum).  
G. II. 187.

placeo:

rura mihi et riguit placeant in vallibus amnes,  
flumina amem silvasque inglorius.  
G. II. 485.

rumpo:

est etiam ille malus Calabris in saltibus anguis, . . .  
qui, dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus et dum  
vere madent udo terræ ac pluvialibus austris,  
stagna colit.  
G. III. 428.

ruo:

tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.  
A. IV. 164.

sisto:

pecudesque locutæ,  
(infandum!) sistunt amnes terræque dehiscunt.  
G. I. 479.

sono:

balatu pecorum et crebris mugitibus amnes  
arentesque sonant ripæ collesque supini.  
G. III. 554.

sto:

iam rapidi steterant amnes et turba ferarum  
blanda voce sequax regionem insederat Orphei.  
Cu. 278.  
iamque imam viridit radicem moverat alte  
quercus humo steterant amnes silvæque sonoræt  
sponte sua cantus rapiebant cortice avara.  
Cu. 281.

2. Dat.:

nymphæ, Laurentes nymphæ, genus amnibus undest,  
tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,  
accipite Aenean.  
A. VIII. 71.

3. Acc. obj.:

moror:

ceu saxa morantur  
cum rapidost amnis, fit clauso gurgite murmur  
vicinæque fremunt ripæ crepitantibus undis.  
A. XI. 298.

repello:

bis gravidos cogunt fetust, duo tempora messis:  
Taugete simul os terris ostendit honestum  
Pleas et Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnis.  
G. IV. 233.

transno:

illius ergo  
venimus et magnos erebi transnavimus amnis.  
A. VI. 671.

video:

nusquam  
Hectoreos amnist Xanthum et Simoënta videbo?  
A. V. 634.



4. *Voc.*:

Te quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande canemus  
pastor ab Amphryso, vos, silvæ amnesque Lycæi. G. III. 2.

5. *Abl.*:

ceu septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus  
per tacitum Ganges aut pingui flumine Nilus  
cum refluit campis et iam se condidit alveo. A. IX. 30.

IV. *Modifiers; a. Gen. (8)*:

aquarū, A. VII. 465; Cæritis, A. VIII. 597;  
Cocyti, G. III. 37; Elidis, A. III. 694; erebi, A. VI. 671; Eridani,  
A. VI. 659; Eumenidum, A. VI. 374; Padusæ, A. XI. 457.

β. *Adj. (33)*:

abundans, G. I. 115; adversus, A. VIII.  
58; Alpheus†, A. III. 694; Aufidus, A. XI. 405; extremus, G.  
IV. 319; fumidus, A. VII. 465; gelidus, A. VIII. 597; gratus,  
A. VIII. 64; Hectoreus, A. V. 634; lævus, A. VIII. 236; latus,  
G. I. 141; Lethæus, A. VI. 705; Lycæus, G. III. 2; magnus,  
A. VI. 671; multus, A. VI. 659; piscosus, A. XI. 457; pronus,  
G. I. 203; purus, G. III. 522; rapidus, A. VI. 550, XI. 298†,  
562, Cu. 278; repletus, A. V. 807; riguus†, G. II. 485; secundus,  
G. III. 447, A. VIII. 549; sedatus, A. IX. 30; severus, G. III.  
37, A. VI. 374; spretus, G. IV. 233; spumeus, A. II. 496;  
spumousus, A. XII. 524; totus, A. IX. 245; Tuscus, A. VIII.  
473, X. 199, XI. 316; ullus, G. III. 428; vadosus, A. VII. 728;  
violens, G. IV. 373; virgineus, Co. 15.

FLUMEN, a river, a stream, water, current, tears. (92).

I. *Form*: fluminis, G. I. 245, IV. 333, A. III. 389, VI. 714,  
VII. 33, 201, X. 833; flumen, A. VII. 714, IX. 414, 814; flumine,  
E. III. 96, G. I. 201, II. 147, 199, III. 360, IV. 288,  
III. *Flumen*. 527, A. I. 465, II. 305, 719, V. 38, VII. 430, 663,  
VIII. 57, 62, 69, 72, 610, IX. 31, XI. 449, 495, XII.  
749; flumina, E. V. 21, 84, VII. 52, VIII. 4, G. I. 310, 326, III.  
254, 310, 530, A. IV. 250, V. 684, VI. 711, Ci. 233, D. 65;  
fluminibus, A. XII. 139, D. 64; flumina, E. I. 51, V. 25, VI. 64,  
VII. 56, IX. 40, X. 18, G. II. 11, 157, 486, III. 18, 144, 180,  
213, 270, 543, IV. 54, 278, 360, 366, 383, 427, 457, A. VI. 8,  
298, 369, 388, VII. 138, 699†, VIII. 713, IX. 104, 585, 603, 679,

X. 113, XI. 659, XII. 331, 518, Ci. 113, 326†, Ca. IX. (XI) 52,  
D. 13; flumina, D. 67; fluminibus, G. II. 110, A. XI. 273.

	Sing.					Plural.						
	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Ecl.						1	4			6		
Geo.		2				6	5			16		1
Aen.		5		3		15	3		1	15		1
Min.						2			1	4	1	
Total		7		3		22	14		2	41	1	2

II. *Metric*: Only once does a form of this word occur in the sixth foot. Cf. *amnis* and *rivus*. Thirteen times it is found as the first word in the verse, while it stands in the fifth foot sixty-seven times. Ten times the word occurs in the fourth foot and the remaining example is in the second and third feet. Cf. *fluvius*, *amnis*, and *rivus*.

Of course the four examples of *fluminibus* could hardly stand in the fifth foot.

III. *Usage*:A. *Sing. 1. Gen. depend. on nouns*:

alveus:

variæ circumque supraque  
aduetæ ripis volucres et fluminis alveo  
æthera mulcebant cantu lucoque volabant. A. VII. 33.

mos:

maxumus hic flexu sinuoso elabitur anguis  
circum perque duas in morem fluminis arctos. G. I. 245.

ripa:

sive errore viæ seu tempestatibus acti . .  
fluminis intrastis ripas portuque sedetis,  
ne fugite hospitium neve† ignorete Latinos  
Saturni gentem. A. VII. 201.

thalamus:

at mater sonitum thalamo sub fluminis alti  
sensit. G. IV. 333.

unda:

cum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam  
litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus  
triginta capitum fetus enixa iacebit†. A. III. 389.  
tum pater Anchises 'animæ, quibus altera fato  
corpora debentur, Lethæi ad fluminis undam  
securus latices et longa oblivia potant. A. VI. 714.

interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam  
volnera siccabat lymphis corpusque levabat  
arboris adclinis trunco.

A. X. 833.

2. *Acc. obj. of verbs and particip.:*

ago:

tum toto corpore sudor  
liquitur et piceum (nec respirare potestas)  
flumen agit.

A. IX. 814.

colo:

Casperiamque colunt Forulosque et flumen Himellæ,  
qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt.

A. VII. 714.

vomo:

volvitur ille vomens calidum de pectore flumen  
frigidus et longis singultibus ilia pulsatt.

A. IX. 414.

3. *Abl. a. After adj.:*

inclusus:

inclusum veluti siquando flumine nactus  
cervom aut puniceæ sæptum formidine pinnæ  
venator cursu canis et latratibus instat.

A. XII. 749.

rapidus:

rapidus† montano flumine torrens  
sternit agros.

A. II. 305.

secretus:

natumque in valle reducta  
ut procul egelido† secretum flumine vidit.

A. VIII. 610.

stagnans:

nam qua Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi  
accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum  
et circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis . .  
omnis in hac certam regio iacit arte salutem.

G. IV. 288.

β. *After verbs and particip.:*

abluo:

tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque penatis;  
me, bello e tanto digressum et cæde recenti,  
attrectare nefas, donec me† flumine vivo  
abluero.

A. II. 719.

concipio:

occurrit Acestes, . . .  
Troia Criniso conceptum flumine mater  
quem genuit.

A. V. 38.

consido:

quare age et armari pubem portisque moveri  
lætus in arva <Peerlk. arma mss.> iubet, et  
Phrygios qui flumine pulchro

consedere duces pictasque exure carinas. A. VII. 430.

duco:

ipse ego te ripis et recto† flumine ducam,  
adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem. A. VIII. 57.

pasco:

sin armenta magis studium vitulosque tueri  
. . . . . petito longinqua Tarenti,  
et qualem infelix amisit Mantua campum  
pascentem niveos herboso flumine cynos. G. II. 199.

perfundo:

[Italy]

hinc albi, Clitumne†, greges et maxima taurus  
victima, sæpe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,  
Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos. G. II. 147.

liber ecus . . . . .

aut adsuetus aquæ perfundi flumine noto,  
emicat arrectisque fremit cervicibus. A. XI. 495.

refero:

tum† quoque marmorea caput a cervice revolsum  
gurgite cum medio† portans Oeagrius Hebrus  
volveret, Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua  
a! miseram Eurydicen anima fugiente vocabat,  
Eurydicen toto referebant flumine ripæ. G. IV. 527.

refluo:

ceu septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus  
per tacitum Ganges aut pingui flumine Nilus  
cum refluit campis et iam se condidit alveo. A. IX. 31.

stringo:

ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis  
stringentem ripas et pingui† culta secantem,  
cæruleus Thybris, cælo gratissimus amnis. A. VIII. 62.

subigo:

non aliter quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum  
remigiis subigit. G. I. 201.

umecto:

sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani  
multa gemens, largoque umectat flumine voltum. A. I. 465.

- γ. With prep.:*
- a: nuntius . . . magnisque urbem terroribus implet,  
instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros  
Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis. A. XI. 449.  
Tityre, pascentes a flumine reice capellas. E. III. 96.
- cum: nymphæ, Laurentes nymphæ, genus amnibus undetst,  
tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,  
accipite Aenean. A. VIII. 72.
- de: surgit et ætherii spectans orientia solis  
lumina rite cavis undam de flumine palmis  
sustinet. A. VIII. 69.
- in: [in the far north]  
concresecunt subitæ currenti in flumine crustæ,  
undaque iam tergo ferratos sustinet orbis,  
puppibus illa prius, patulis nunc hospita plaustis. G. III. 360.  
Geryone extincto Tirynthius attigit arva  
Tyrrhenoque boves in flumine lavit Hiberas. A. VII. 663.

## B. Plu. I. Nom. subj.:

- cresco:  
diluit; implentur fossæ et cava flumina crescunt  
cum sonitu. G. I. 326.
- curo:  
hic tantum Boreæ curamus frigora, quantum  
aut numerum lupus aut torrentia flumina ripast. E. VII. 52.
- decurro:  
nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus austri  
nec percussa iuvant fluctu tam litora, nec quæ  
saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles. E. V. 84.
- mano:  
hinc largi copia lactis;  
quam magis exhausto spumaverit uberet mulctra,  
læta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis. G. III. 310.
- præcipito:  
nix umeros infusa tegit, tum flumina mento  
præcipitant senis [of Atlas]. A. IV. 250.
- prosum:  
udo sub robore vivit  
stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas  
est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis,  
nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt. A. V. 684.

- requiesco: tempore . . . . .  
quo rapidos etiam requiescunt flumina cursus? Ci. 233.  
et mutata suos requierunt flumina cursust. E. VIII. 4.
- retardo:  
ac neque eos iam frena virum neque verbera sæva,  
non scopuli rupesque cavæ atque obiecta retardant  
flumina correptosque unda torquentia montis. G. III. 254.
- sum:  
extinctum nymphæ crudeli funere Daphnim  
flebant (vos coryli testes et flumina nymphis). E. V. 21.  
frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbæ,  
pocula sunt fontes liquidi atque exercita cursu  
flumina, nec somnos abrumpit cura salubris. G. III. 530.  
horrescit visu subito causasque requirit  
inscius Aeneas, quæ sint ea flumina porro,  
quive viri tanto comolerint agmine ripas. A. VI. 711.  
nam tibi sunt fontes, tibi semper flumina amica. D. 65.
- trudo:  
cum nix alta iacet, glaciem quom flumina trudunt. G. I. 310.
2. Dat. after verbs:
- præsideo:  
extemplo Turni sic est adfata sororem  
diva deam, stagnis quæ fluminibusque sonoris  
præsidet. A. XII. 139.
- trado:  
si minus hæc, Neptune, tuast infundimus aurist,  
Battare, fluminibus tu nostros trade dolores. D. 64.
3. Acc. a. Subj.:
- discedo:  
[Cyrene] simul alta iubet discedere late  
flumina, qua iuvenis gressus inferret. G. IV. 360.
- β. Obj. of verbs and particip.:
- addo:  
adde tot egregias urbes operumque laborem,  
tot congesta manu præruptis oppida saxis  
fluminaque antiquos supert labentia muros. G. II. 157.
- adeo:  
[Messala is on his campaigns]  
nam quid ego immensi memorem studia ista laboris? . . .  
nunc celeres Afros, periuræ milia gentis,  
aurea nunc rapidi flumina adire Tagi? Ca. IX. (XI.) 52.

amo:

rura mihi et riguit placeant in vallibus amnes,  
flumina amem silvasque inglorius. G. II. 486.

coquo:

arebant herbæ, et cava flumina siccis  
faucibus ad limum radii tepefacta coquebant. G. IV. 427.

fugio:

hanc urbem . . . .  
fecerat infestam populator remige Minos,  
hospito quodt set Nisit Polyidost avitot  
Carpathium fugiens et flumina Cærateat  
texerat. Ci. 113.

inno:

neque enim, credo, sine numine divom  
flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem. A. VI. 369.

libo:

[the bees]  
purpureosque metunt flores et flumina libant  
summa leves. G. IV. 54.

monstro:

pars densa ferarum  
tectata rapit silvas inventaque flumina monstrat. A. VI. 8.

parturio:

nec fecunda . . . .  
semina parturiantt segetes, non pascua colles . . .  
ipsæ non silvæ frondes, non flumina montes. D. 13.

prælabor:

sin ad bella magis studium turmasque ferocis,  
aut Alphea rotis prælabi flumina Pisæ . . .  
primus equit labor est animos atque arma videre  
bellantum lituosque pati tractuque gementem  
ferre rotam et stabulo frenos audire sonantis. G. III. 180.

precor:

Tellurem nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur  
flumina, tum Noctem Noctistque orientia signa . . .  
invocat. A. VII. 138.

pulso:

quales Thræiciæ cum flumina Thermodontis  
pulsant et pictis bellantur Amazones armis. A. XI. 659.

servo:

simul ipsa precatur  
Oceanumque patrem rerum nymphasque sorores,  
centum quæ silvast, centum quæ flumina servant. G. IV. 383.

portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat  
terribili squalore Charon. A. VI. 298.

specto:

et ingenti motu stupefactus æquarum  
omnia sub magna labentia flumina terra  
spectabat diversa locis, Phasimque Lycumque  
et caput, unde altus primumt se erumpitt Enipeus,  
unde pater Tiberinus, et unde Aniena fluenta  
saxosusque sonans Hypanis Mysusque Caicus,  
et gemina auratus taurino cornua voltut  
Eridanus, quo non alius per pingua culta  
in mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis. G. IV. 366.

teneo:

namque aliæ nullis hominum cogentibus ipsæ  
sponte sua veniunt camposque et flumina late  
curva tenent. G. II. 11.

trano:

illas ducit amor trans Gargara transque sonantem  
Ascanium; superant montis et flumina tranant. G. III. 270.

video:

at si formonsus Alexis  
montibus his abeat, videas et flumina sicca. E. VII. 56.

γ. With prep.:

ad:

primus Idumæas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas,  
et viridi in campo templum de marmore ponam  
propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat  
Mincius . . . .  
in medio mihi Cæsar erit templumque tenebit:  
illit victor ego et Tyrio conspectus in ostro  
centum quadriugos agitabo ad flumina currus. G. III. 18.  
non ulli pastos illis egere diebus  
frigida, Daphni, boves ad flumina. E. V. 25.  
durum at stirpe genus natos ad flumina primum  
deferimus. A. IX. 603.  
tum canit, errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum  
Aonast in montis ut duxerit una sororum. E. VI. 64.  
et formonsus ovis ad flumina pavit Adonis. E. X. 18.  
quisque es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,  
fare age, quid venias. A. VI. 388.



apud:

qualis apud gelidi cum flumina concitus Hebri  
sanguineus Mavors clupei increpat. A. XII. 331.

circum:

quales aëriæ liquentia flumina circum,  
sive Padi ripis Athesim seu propter amœnum,  
consurgunt geminæ quercus. A. IX. 679.  
stabat in egregiis Arcentis filius armis,  
. . . genitor quem miserat Arcens,  
eductum Martis <MPR and Rb. *matris* others> luco  
Symæthiat circum

flumina. A. IX. 585.

hic ver purpureum, varios hic flumina circum  
fundit humus flores. E. IX. 40.

piscosæ cui circum flumina Lernæ  
ars fuerat. A. XII. 518.

in:

iam maris immensi prolem et genus omne natantum  
litore in extremo ceu naufraga corpora fluctus  
proluit; insolitæ fugiunt in flumina phocæ. G. III. 543.  
illam inter cædes pallentem morte futura  
fecerat Ignipotens undis et iapyge ferri,  
contra autem magno mærentem corpore Nilum  
pandentemque sinus et tota veste vocantem  
cæruleum in gremium latebrosa que flumina victos.  
A. VIII. 713.

inter:

ibant æquati numero regemque canebant,  
ceu quondam nivei liquida inter flumina <P and  
Rb. *nubila* MR and edd.> cycni,  
cum sese e pastu referunt. A. VII. 699.

hic inter flumina nota  
et fontis sacros frigus captabis opacum. E. I. 51.

per:

dixerat idque ratum Stygii per flumina fratris,  
per pice torrentis atraque voragine ripas  
adnuat et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. A. IX. 104.

Stygii per flumina fratris,  
per pice torrentis atraque voragine ripas  
adnuat et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. A. X. 113.

illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina præceps,  
immanem ante pedes hydram moritura puella  
servantem ripas alta non vidit in herba. G. IV. 457.

sæva <*sacra* others> precor per lumina <Scaliger  
*flumina* mss.> te Ilithyæ,

ne tantum facinus tam nullam mente sequarist. Ci. 326.  
prope: [the amellus]

tonsis in vallibus illum

pastores et curva legunt prope flumina Mellæ. G. IV. 278.  
secundum: [the mares]

saltibus in vacuis pascunt et plena secundum  
flumina, muscus ubi et viridissima graminet ripa,  
speluncæque tegant et saxea procubet umbra. G. III. 144.

trans:

atque ideo tauros procul atque in sola relegant  
pascua post montem oppositum et trans flumina lata,  
aut intus clausos satura ad præsepia servant. G. III. 213.

4. *Voc.:*

flectite currentis lymphast, vaga flumina, retro  
flectite. D. 67.

5. *Abl. with verbs:*

nec vero terræ ferre omnes omnia possunt.  
fluminibus salices crassisque paludibus alni  
nascuntur, steriles saxosis montibus orni. G. II. 110.  
et socii amissit petierunt æthera pinnis  
fluminibusque vagantur aves. A. XI. 273.

IV. *Modifiers; a. Gen. (8):*

Hebri, A. XII. 331; Himellæ, A. VII. 714; Lernæ, A. XII.  
518; Mellæ, G. IV. 278; Permessi, E. VI. 64; Pisæ, G. III.  
180; Stygii fratris, A. IX. 104, X. 113; Thermodontis, A. XI.  
659.

β. *Adj. (48):*

adversum, G. I. 201; Alpheim, G. III.  
180; altum, G. IV. 333, 359; amicum, D. 65; Cærateum, Ci. 113;  
calidum, A. IX. 414; cavum, G. I. 326, IV. 427; centum, G.  
IV. 383; currens, G. III. 360; curvum, G. II. 12, IV. 278;  
eglidum, A. VIII. 610; frigidum, E. V. 25; gelidum, A. VIII.  
610; herbosum, G. II. 199; id, A. VI. 711; ignotum, A. VII.  
137; inventum, A. VI. 8; lætum, G. III. 310; largum, A. I.

465; latebrosum, A. VIII. 713; latum, G. III. 213; Lethæum, A. VI. 714; liquens, A. IX. 679; liquidum, A. VII. 699; montanum, A. II. 305; nostrum, A. VI. 388; notum, E. I. 51, A. XI. 495; omne, G. IV. 366; piceum, A. IX. 813; pingue, A. IX. 31; plenum, G. III. 143, A. VIII. 62; pulchrum, A. VII. 430; rectum†, A. VIII. 57; sacrum, G. II. 147, Ci. 326†; sævum†, Ci. 326; sanctum, A. VIII. 72; secretum, A. III. 389; siccum, E. VII. 56; sonorum, A. XII. 139; summum, G. IV. 55; Symæthium, A. IX. 584; tantum, A. VI. 369; Tiberinum, A. X. 833, XI. 449; torrens, E. VII. 52; totum, G. IV. 527; Tyrrhenum, A. VII. 663; vivum, A. II. 719; vagum, D. 67.

RIVUS, *a brook, a stream, a rivulet, water.* (24).

I. *Form:* rivus, G. IV. 19, Co. 12; rivi, Cu. 57†; rivo, E. VIII. 101; rivum, E. VIII. 87, A. III. 350, Cu. 390; rivo, E. V. 47; rivi, L. 18; rivos, E. III. 111, G. I. IV. *Rivus*, 106, 260, II. 165, A. IX. 456, XI. 668, M. 71; ravis, E. X. 29, G. I. 132, IV. 120, A. V. 200, VI. 674†, VII. 683, VIII. 445, Cu. 149.

	Sing.				Plural.							
	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Ecl.			I	I		I				I		I
Geo.	I									3		2
Aen.				I						2		4
Min.	I	I		I			I			I		I
Total	2	I	I	3		I	I			7		8

## II. *Metric:*

Ten of the twenty-four examples are found in the sixth foot. Of the remaining 14, five cases are in the last half of the second and in the first half of the third feet, while five others are similarly divided between the third and fourth feet. This leaves only four forms that are found in other parts of the verse.

## III. *Usage:*

### A. *Sing. I. Nom. subj.:*

adsum: [for the bees]  
at liquidi fontes et stagna virentia musco  
adsint et tenuis fugiens per gramina rivos.  
sum:  
est† crepitans† rauco murmure rivus aquæ.

G. IV. 19.

Co. 12.

### 2. *Gen. depend. on noun:*

imminet int† rivi†, præstantist† imaginist† undam†. Cu. 57.

### 3. *Dat.:*

fer cineres, Amarylli, foras rivoque fluenti  
transque caput iace. E. VIII. 101.

### 4. *Acc. a. Obj.:*

adgnosco:  
Pergama et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivom  
adgnosco. A. III. 350.

### β. *With prep.:*

cum fessa iuvenum  
per nemora atque altos quærendo bocal lucos  
propter aquæ rivom viridi procumbitt† in ulva†. E. VIII. 87.  
rivum proptert† aquæ viridi sub fronde† latentem  
conformare locum capit impiger. Cu. 390.

### 5. *Abl.:*

tale tuum nobis carmen, divine poeta,  
. . . . quale per æstum  
dulcis aquæ saliente sitim restinguere rivo. E. V. 47.

### B. *Plu. I. Nom. subj.:*

tardo:  
gaudebunt silvæ, gaudebunt mollia prata,  
tardabunt rivi labentes curreret lymphæ†  
et gelidi fontes. L. 18.

### 2. *Acc. a. Obj. of verbs and particip.:*

claudio:  
claudite iam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt. E. III. 111.  
deduco:  
quippe etiam festis quædam exercere diebus  
fas et iura sinunt: rivos deducere† nulla  
religio vetuit, segeti prætere† sæpem. G. I. 269.  
induco:  
deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentist†. G. I. 106.  
ostendo:  
[Italy]  
hæc eadem argenti rivos ærisque metalla  
ostendit venis atque auro plurima fluxit. G. II. 165.

summitto:

norat et occultæ committere semina terræ  
vicinosque aptet curvanst summittere rivos. M. 71.

vomo:

sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit atque cruentam  
mandit humum moriensque suo se in volnere versat.  
A. XI. 668.

*β. With prep.:*

ingens concursus ad ipsa  
corporā seminecisque viros tepidatque recentem  
cæde locum et plenost spumantit sanguine rivos. A. IX. 456.

3. *Abl. a. After verbs and particip.:*

fluo:

tum creber anhelitus artus  
aridaque ora quatit, sudor fluit undique ravis. A. V. 200.  
fluit æs ravis aurique metallum,  
volnificusque chalypst vasta fornace liquescit. A. VIII. 445.

gaudeo:

canerem . . .  
quoque modo potis gauderent intiba ravis  
et virides apio ripæ, tortusque per herbam  
cresceret in ventrem cucumis. G. IV. 120.

reprimō:

[Jupiter]  
et passim ravis currentia vina repressit. G. I. 132.

saturo:

Amor non talia curat:  
nec lacrimis crudelis Amor nec gramina rivist  
nec cytiso saturantur apes. E. X. 29.

sono:

his suberat gelidis manans e fontibus unda,  
quæ levibus placidum ravis sonat actat liquorumt. Cu. 149.

*β. After adj.:*

lucis habitamus opacis  
riparumque toros et prata recentia rivist  
incolimus. A. VI. 674.  
quique altum Præneste viri quique arva Gabinæ  
Iunonis gelidumque Anienem et roscida ravis  
Hernica saxa colunt, quos dives Anagnia pascit,  
quos, Amasene pater. A. VII. 683.

IV. *Modifiers; a. Gen. (5):*

aquæ, E. V. 47, VIII. 87, Cu. 390, Co. 12;  
argenti, G. II. 165; lymphæ, L. 18; sanguinis, A. XI. 668;  
Xanthi, A. III. 350.

*β. Adj. (11):*

arens, A. III. 350; crepitans, Co. 12;  
fluens, E. VIII. 101; labens, L. 18; levis, Cu. 149; plenus, A. IX.  
456; potus, G. IV. 120; saliens, E. V. 47; sequens, G. I. 106;  
tenuis, G. IV. 19; vicinus, M. 71.

THE VERGILIAN USE OF THE WORDS FOR 'RIVER.'

V. *Conspectus. a. Distribution over cases and numbers.*

	Flumen:	amnis:	fluvius:	rivus:	Total
Nom. ....	0	14	2	2	18
Gen. ....	7	4	1	1	13
Dat. ....	0	1	4	1	6
Acc. ....	3	16	11	3	33
Voc. ....	0	0	0	0	0
Abl. ....	22	9	6	1	38
Total .....	32	44	24	8	108
Nom. ....	14	11	2	1	28
Gen. ....	0	0	2	0	2
Dat. ....	2	1	1	0	4
Acc. ....	41	4	6	7	58
Voc. ....	1	1	0	0	2
Abl. ....	2	1	2	8	13
Total .....	60	18	13	16	107
Total of both numbers ...	92	62	37	24	215

The favorite word for the fifth foot is naturally *flumen* (cf. *gramen*), while that for the sixth foot is *amnis*, with *rivus* second. In the middle of the verse *fluvius* is much more common than any other word.

A *conspectus* like the one just given may be interesting, because it shows at a glance how Vergil uses the various cases of a group of synonyms. It seems of some importance to discover that the poet uses the abl. sing. of *flumen* much oftener than the abl. sing. of all the other words, while in the abl. plu. *rivus* is oftener used. Nearly half of the examples of *flumen* are in the acc. pl. *Flumen* and *rivus* are

used about twice as often in the pl. as in the sing., while *amnis* and *fluvius* are used about twice as often in the sing. Other comparisons may be made.

Again, this *conspectus* shows one use that may be made of other articles in the lexicon. I believe that a long and valuable article for a periodical could be made by drawing up a similar *conspectus* for *videre* and its many synonyms and then making the observations that suggest themselves. But in our lexicon there is no place for such a *conspectus*.

*Rivus* is placed out of alphabetical order for the purpose of bringing together all four of the words meaning 'river,' 'brook,' 'stream.'

GRAMEN, grass, an herb, a plain (as covered with grass). (25).

I. *Form*: graminis, E. V. 26; gramen, G. IV. 63†, A. IX. 353; gramine, E. V. 46, G. II. 219, 525, III. 144†, A. III. 537, XII. 664, Cu. 69, M. 96†; gramina, E. X. 29, VI. Gramen. G. I. 56, II. 200, III. 325, A. XII. 415, Cu. 47; gramina, G. III. 174, IV. 19, A. II. 471, VI. 684, VII. 655, 809, Cu. 50, Ci. 300.

	Sing.					Plural.						
	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Ecl.		I				I	I					
Geo.				I		3	3				2	
Aen.				I		2	I				4	
Min.						2	I				2	
Total		I		2		8	6				8	

II. *Metric*: Of the 25 examples of *gramen* only two are not dactyls. Of the 23 dactylic forms, 17 are in the fifth foot. *Graminis*, the only example of the gen., forms the fourth foot in E. V. 26. Of the other dactylic forms not in the fifth foot, three occupy the first foot, while two are in the fourth foot in Ci. 300, and E. V. 46.

III. *Usage*:

A. *Sing.* 1. *Gen. depend. on subst.*:

nulla nequet amnem

libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam†. E. V. 26.

2. *Acc. obj.*:

aspergo: huc tu tusos <Rb. *iussos* mss. and edd.>  
asperge saporēs,  
trita melisphylla et cerinthæ ignobile grament,  
tinnitusque cie et Matris quate cymbala circum. G. IV. 63.  
carpo: ibi ignem  
deficere extremum et religatos† rite videbat  
carpere gramen equos. A. IX. 353.

3. *Abl. a. With verbs and particip.*:

prosterno: at† pectore puro  
sæpe super tenero prosternit gramine corpus,  
florida cum† tellus, gemmantis picta per herbas,  
vere notat† dulcit† distincta coloribust† arva. Cu. 69.  
servo: servatum in gramine <mss. *germine*  
edd.> bulbum  
tinguit aqua lapidisque cavum dimittit in orbem. M. 96.  
vestio: [the soil]  
quæque suo semper viridit† se gramine vestit,  
nec scabie et† salsa lædit robigine ferrum:  
illa tibi lætis intexet† vitibus ulmos. G. II. 219.

β. *With adj.*:

[the mares]  
saltibus in vacuis pascunt et plena secundum  
flumina, muscus ubi et viridissima graminet† ripat†,  
speluncæque tegant et saxea procubet† umbra. G. III. 144.

γ. *With prep.*:

in: tu currum deserto in gramine versas. A. XII. 664.  
pinguesque in gramine læto  
inter se adversis luctantur cornibus hædi. G. II. 525.  
tale tuum nobis carmen, divine poeta,  
quale sopor fessis <lassis R> in gramine. E. V. 46.  
quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi  
tondentes campum late. A. III. 537.

canéo: B. *Plu.* 1. *Nom. subj.*:

luciferit† primo cum sidere frigida rura  
carpamus, dum mane novom, dum gramina canent,  
et ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba. G. III. 325.





Every example of *per herbam* or *per herbas* stands at the end of the verse, and there are 14 of them. In addition to these cases after *per*, there are also 13 examples in which this word occurs after other prepositions, and in each of these, too, the noun, *herba*, *herbas*, or *herbis*, stands in the sixth foot. In only three instances the preposition does not stand directly before its noun, two of these being a nearly repeated verse, E. VIII. 15 and G. III. 326.

### III. Usage:

#### A. Sing. 1. Nom. a. Subj.:

est: hic est et Sparticat myrtus  
atque hyacinthos et hic Cilici crocusc editus arvo,  
laurus item Phœbi surgens decus, hic rhododaphne  
liliaque et roris non avia cura marini  
herbaque turis opes priscis imitata Sabina  
chrysanthusque hederæque nitor pallente corymbo  
et bocchusc Libyæ regis memor. Cu. 404.

occido:  
occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni  
occidet. E. IV. 24.

sitio:  
aret ager; vitio moriens sitit aëris herba. E. VII. 57.

#### β. In app.:

est etiam flos in pratis, cui nomen amello  
fecere agricolæ, facilis quærentibus herba. G. IV. 272.

#### 2. Gen. a. Depend. on verb:

carpit enim viris paulatim uritque videndo  
femina, nec nemorum patitur meminisse neque herbæ. G. III. 216.

#### β. Depend. on subst.:

hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,  
proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbæ. A. V. 388.  
frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbæ,  
pocula sunt fontes liquidi. G. III. 528.

#### γ. Depend. on adj.:

labitur infelix studiorum atque immemor herbæ  
victor equos fontisque avertitur et pede terram  
crebra ferit. G. III. 498.

### 3. Acc. a. Obj.:

attingo: nulla neque amnem  
libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam  
<herba R>. E. V. 26.

carpo:  
incipiens stabulis edico in mollibus herbam  
carpere ovis, dum mox frondosa reducit æstas. G. III. 295.

insector:  
infelix lolium et stiriles dominantur avenæ.  
quod nisi et adsiduis herbam <terram R> insectabere  
rastris,  
et sonitu terrebis aves . . . . .  
heu magnum alterius frustra spectabis acervom. G. I. 155.

quæro:  
ut . . . . sulcis frumenti quæreret herbam. G. I. 134.

### β. With prep. and after verbs and particip.:

per:  
conspicit ecce alios dextra lævaque per herbam  
vescentis lætumque choro pæana canentisc  
inter odoratum lauri nemus. A. VI. 656.  
canerem . . . . .

quoque modo potis gauderent intiba rivis  
et virides apio ripæ, tortusque per herbam  
cresceret in ventrem cucumis. G. IV. 121.

haut secus ac iussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam  
disponunt enses et scuta latentia condunt. A. III. 236.

ipse dies agitat festos fususque per herbam . . .  
te libans, Lenæe, vocat. G. II. 527.

tum victu revocant vires fusique per herbam  
implentur veteris bacchi pinquisque ferinæ. A. I. 214.

ordine aëna locant alii fusique per herbam  
subiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent. A. V. 102.

discurrunt variantque vices fusique per herbam  
indulgent vino et vertunt crateras aënos. A. IX. 164.

passim somno vinoque per herbam  
corpora fusa vident. A. IX. 316.

instituuntque dapes et adorea liba per herbam  
subiciunt epulis. A. VII. 109.

### 4. Voc.:

Muscosi fontes et somno mollior herba, . . .  
solstitium pecori defendite. E. VII. 45.

5. *Abl. a. With verbs and particip.:*

forsitan illum  
aut herbat̄ captum viridi aut armenta secutum  
perducant aliquæ stabula ad Gortynia vaccæ. E. VI. 59.

*β. With prep.:*

in:  
illa quidem, dum <non P> te fugeret per flumina præceps,  
immanem ante pedes hydram moritura puella  
servantem ripas alta non vidit in herba. G. IV. 459.  
cum ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba. E. VIII. 15.  
luciferi primo cum sidere frigida rura  
carpamus, dum mane novom, dum gramina canent,  
et ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba. G. III. 326.  
luxuriem segetum tenera depascit in herba. G. I. 112.  
et mecum̄ tenerat̄ gavisat̄ est læderet̄ in herba.  
purpureos flores, quos̄ insuper accumbebat,  
bracchia formosot̄ supponens Cypriat̄ collo? L. 66.  
hic etiam viridi ludentes panes in herba  
et satyri dryadesque choros̄ egere puellat̄  
naiadum coetu. Cu. 115.  
frigidus, o pueri, fugite hinc, latet anguis in herba. E. III. 93.

*B. Plu. 1. Nom. subj.:*

adsum:  
ille colit lucos, illi Panchaia tura  
floribus agrestes herbat̄ variantibus adsunt̄. Cu. 87.  
appareo: [in the far north]  
illic clausa tenent stabulis armenta, nequet̄ ullæ  
aut herbæ campo apparent aut arbore frondes. G. III. 353.  
areo:  
arebant herbæ, et cava flumina siccis  
faucibus ad limum radii tepefacta coquebant. G. IV. 427.  
tum steriles exurere Sirius agros,  
arebant herbæ et victum segest̄ ægra negabat. A. III. 142.  
iuvo:  
neque eum iuvare int̄ volnerat̄ cantus  
somniaferi et Marsis quæsitat̄ montibus herbæ. A. VII. 758.  
mollio:  
mollibant̄ herbæ <Rb. in crit. ed. arte or auræ mss. and  
Rb. in text ed.> venientist̄ ad̄ omnia nisust̄.  
Cu. 168.

obduco:  
bis vitibus ingruit umbra,  
bis segetem densis obducunt̄ sentibus herbæ;  
durus uterque labor: laudato ingentia rura,  
exiguum colito. G. II. 411.  
officio:  
officiant lætist̄ ne frugibus herbat̄. G. I. 69.  
posco:  
victum infelicem, bacas lapidosaque corna,  
dant rami, et volsis pascunt radicibus herbæ. A. III. 650.  
quæro:  
falcebus et messæ ad lunam quæruntur̄ aënist̄  
pubentes herbæ nigri cum lacte veneni. A. IV. 514.  
removeo:  
alter assiduat̄ colens̄ diligentia ut herbat̄  
asper̄ aut̄ rubus̄ a meo sint̄ remota sacello,  
alter parva manu ferens semper̄ munera larga. Ca. III.\* 7.  
sitio:  
medios cum sol accenderit̄ æstus,  
cum sitiunt herbæ et pecori iam gratior umbrast̄. G. IV. 402.  
subeo:  
[to injure the threshing floor]  
ne subeant herbæ. G. I. 180.

*2. Gen. a. Depend. on subst.:*

ille ut depositi proferret fata parentis,  
scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi  
maluit. A. XII. 396.  
*β. Depend. on adj.:*  
immemor herbarum̄ quos est mirata iuvenca  
certantis. E. VIII. 2.

*3. Acc. a. Obj. of verbs and particip.:*

alo:  
[tellus]  
umida maioris herbas alit, ipsaque iusto  
lætior. G. II. 251.  
attero:  
errans bocal campot̄  
decutiat rorem et surgentis atterat herbas. G. IV. 12.  
carpo:  
[of sheep]  
quam procul aut̄ mollit̄ succedere sæpius umbræ  
videris aut̄ summas carpentem̄ ignaviust̄ herbas  
extremamque sequi aut medio procumberet̄ campo

- pascentem et seræt solam decedere nocti,  
continuo culpam ferro compesce. G. III. 465.
- contundo:  
Thestylis et rapido fessis messoribus æstu  
alia serpullumque herbas contundit olentis. E. II. 11.
- do:  
has herbas atque hæc Ponto mihi lectat venena  
ipse dedit Mœrist. E. VIII. 95.
- fero:  
at cui lactis amor, cytisum lotosque frequentis  
ipse manu salsasque ferat præsepibus herbas. G. III. 395.
- incendo:  
narcissum casiamque herbas incendit olentes. Ci. 370.
- ingero:  
his salis inspargit micas, sale durus adesot  
caseus adicitur, dictas super ingerit herbas,  
et læva vestem sætosa sub inguinat fulcit. M. 98.
- madefacio:  
levi cum sanguine Nisus  
labitur infelix, cæsis ut forte iuvencis  
fusus humum viridisque super madefecerat herbas. A. V. 330.
- misceo:  
sævæ novercæ . . . . .  
miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba. G. II. 129.  
hippomanes, quod sæpe malæ legere novercæ  
miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba. G. III. 283.
- rumino:  
ille latust niveum molli fultus hyacintho  
ilice sub nigra pallentis ruminat herbas  
<herbis R>. E. VI. 54.
- seco:  
[for the stallion]  
florentisque secant herbas fluviosque ministrant  
farraque, ne blando nequeat superesse labori  
invalidique patrum referant ieiuniat nati. G. III. 126.
- β. With prep.:*
- in:  
sæpe etiam steriles incendere profuit agros . . . . .  
seu plures calor ille vias et cæca relaxat  
spiramenta, novas veniat qua sucus in herbas. G. I. 90.
- per:  
it nigrum campis agmen prædamque per herbas  
convectant calle angusto. A. IV. 404.

- net mihi tumt mollis sub divot carpere somnos  
neu dorso nemoris libeat iacuisse per herbas,  
cum positis novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa  
volvitur. G. III. 436.  
cetera pascuntur viridis armenta per herbas. G. III. 162.  
at pectore puro  
sæpe super tenero prosternit gramine corpus,  
florida cum tellus, gemmantis picta per herbas,  
vere notat dulcit distincta coloribust arva. Cu. 70.  
læta boum passim campis armenta videmus  
caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas. A. III. 221.

## 4. Abl. a. With verbs and particip.:

- cum exustus ager morientibus æstuat herbis,  
ecce supercilio clivosi tramitis undam  
elicit? G. I. 107.  
formæ magnorum ululare luporum,  
quos hominum ex facie dea sæva potentibus herbis  
induerat Circe in voltus ac terga ferarum. A. VII. 19.  
tum casia atque aliis intexens suavis herbis  
mollia luteola pingit vaccinia calta. E. II. 49.  
Hippolytum . . . . . ad sidera rursus  
ætheria et superas cæli venisse sub auras,  
Pæoniist revocatum herbis et amore Dianæ. A. VII. 769.  
quis humum florentibus herbist  
spargeret aut viridi fontes induceret umbra? E. IX. 19.  
ille retortot  
Pæoniumt in morem senior succinctus amictu  
multa manu medica Phœbique potentibus herbist  
nequiquam trepidat. A. XII. 402.

*β. With adj.:*

- immo ego Sardoniis videar tibi amarior herbis,  
horridior rusco. E. VII. 41.  
hortus erat iunctus casulæ, . . . . .  
exiguus spatio, variis sed fertilis herbis. M. 63.  
at quæ pinguis humus dulcique uligine læta,  
quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus . . .  
hic tibi prævalidas olim multotque fluentis  
sufficiet baccho vitis. G. II. 185.



γ. *With prep.*:

- ab: color est et pluribus unus,  
nec de lacte nitens, quia tot variatur abt herbist. M. 106.  
e: [the bees]  
verum ipsæt e foliis natos, e <sed R> suavis herbis  
ore legunt. G. IV. 200.  
in: pastor . . . . .  
anxius insidiis nullis, sed lentus in herbis  
seculo pressus† somno mandaverat† artus. Cu. 159.  
hinc lætis vituli volgo moriuntur in herbis  
et dulcis animas plena ad præsepia reddunt. G. III. 494.  
in primis venerare deos, atque annua magnæ  
sacra refer Cereri lætis operatus in herbist  
extremæ sub casum hiemis, iam vere sereno. G. I. 339.

IV. *Modifiers; a. Gen.*:

frumenti, G. I. 134; graminis, E. V. 26; Phœbi, A. XII. 402.

β. *Adj. (23)*:

agrestis, Cu. 88; alta, G. IV. 459; facilis, G. IV. 272; fallax, E. IV. 24; florens, E. IX. 19, G. III. 126; gemmans, Cu. 70; læta, G. I. 339, III. 494; magna, G. II. 251; mollis, E. VII. 45; olens, E. II. 11, Ci. 370; Pæonia, A. VII. 769; pallens, E. VI. 54; potens, A. VII. 19, XII. 402; Sabinat, Cu. 404; salsa, G. III. 395; Sardonia, E. VII. 41; simplex, G. III. 528; suavis, E. II. 49, G. IV. 200; supera, G. III. 465; tenera, E. VIII. 15, G. I. 112, III. 326, L. 66; ulla, G. III. 352; varia, M. 63; viridis, E. VI. 59, G. III. 162, A. V. 300, Cu. 115.

GRATUS, *pleasing, acceptable, dear, delightful.* (27).

I. *Form*: Gratus, A. X. 392; grata, M. 55, 76, Ci. 297, Cu. 41, 230; gratum†, Cu. 66; grati, A. XI. 217; gratae, Cu. 76; grata, A. VIII. 283; gratior (masc.), G. III. 211; gratior VIII. Gratus. (fem.), E. VI. 11, G. IV. 402, A. V. 28, 344; gratusimus, E. VIII. 15, G. III. 326, A. VIII. 64, IX. 327; gratissima (fem.), A. II. 269, III. 73, V. 128, X. 158, 607, XII. 142†, Ci. 473; gratissima (neut.), Cu. 94.

II. *Metric*:

Every example of the superlative of *gratus* is the last word but one in the verse. The superlative is used twelve times.

III. *Usage*:A. *Positive. 1. With pronoun*:

nos vero hæc patriam grati referemus ad urbem  
et te, siqua viam dederit fortuna, Latino  
iungemus regi. A. XI. 127.

2. *With nouns*:

- capellæ:  
illi sunt gratæ rorantes lacte capellæ  
et nemus et fecunda Pales et vallibus intust  
semper opaca novis manantia fontibus antra. Cu. 76.  
Ceres:  
verum aliam sibi quærit† opem, neu sola palato  
sit non† grata ceres, quas iungat comparat escas. M. 55.  
dona:  
instaurant epulas et mensæ grata secundæ  
dona ferunt cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras. A. VIII. 283.  
error:  
vos etiam, gemini, Rutulis cecidistis in agrist,  
Daucia, Laride Thymberque, simillima proles,  
indiscreta suis gratusque parentibus error. A. X. 392.  
requies:  
hic sisert† et nomen capiti debentiat porrat, . . .  
grataque nobilium requies lactuca ciborum,  
. . . . . crescit. M. 76.  
toreuma:  
nect† fulgor in ulla  
cognitus utilitate manet† nec pocula gratum†  
Alconist† referent† Bæthit†que toreuma. Cu. 66.  
virgo:  
atque utinam celerit† net† tantum grata Dianæ  
Gnosia neut† Parthot† contendens spicula cornu  
venatus esses virgo sectata virorum!  
Dictæas ageres ad gramina nota capellast. Ci. 297.  
vita:  
et tibi sede pia maneat locus, et tibi sospes  
debita felicitis memoretur† vita per annos,  
grata bonis lucens. Cu. 41.  
voluntas:  
pœna sit† exitium, modo sit† dum† grata voluntas,  
existat par officium. Cu. 230.

B. *Compar. with nouns:*

- pagina: nec Phœbo gratior ullast,  
quam sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina nomen. E. VI. 11.
- tellus: an sit mihi gratior ulla,  
quove magis fessas optem demitteret navis,  
quam quæ Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten? A. V. 28.
- umbra: medios cum sol accenderit æstus,  
cum sitiunt herbæ et pecori iam gratior umbrast. G. IV. 402.
- usus: sed non ulla magis viris industria firmat,  
quam Venerem et cæci stimulos avertere amoris  
sive bovom sive est quoi gratior usus equorum. G. III. 211.
- virtus: tutatur favor Euryalum lacrimæque decoræ  
gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus. A. V. 344.
- amnis: C. *Superl. with nouns:*  
ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis . . .  
cæruleus Thybris, cælo gratissimus amnis. A. VIII. 64.
- augur: rex idem et regi Turno gratissimus augur. A. IX. 327.
- coniunx: Iunonem interea compellat Iuppiter ultro:  
'o germana mihi atque eadem gratissima coniunx.' A. X. 607.
- Delos: liquitur ante alias longe gratissima Delos  
Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegæo. Ci. 473.
- Ida: imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris. A. X. 158.
- nympha: nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima  
<M carissima PR> nostro. A. XII. 142.
- quies: tempus erat, quô prima quies mortalibus ægris  
incipit et dono divom gratissima serpit. A. II. 269.
- ros: cum ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba. E. VIII. 15.

- luciferi primo cum sidere frigida rura  
carpamus, dum mane novom, dum gramina canent,  
et ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba. G. III. 326.
- statio: tranquillo silet immotaque attolitur unda  
campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis. A. V. 128.
- tellus: sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus  
Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegæo. A. III. 73.
- Tempe: o pecudes, o panes et o gratissima tempe  
fontist hamadryadum†. Cu. 94.
- Gratus* is out of its alphabetical order, so that *gramen* and *herba* may be given side by side in this specimen of the lexicon.

SCINDO, *to cut, tear, split, cleave, divide, separate, rend, break up, plough.* (20).

- I. *Form:* Scindit, G. IV. 420, A. I. 161, 587, VIII. 142, XII. 870; scindimus, G. I. 50; scindebat, A. VII. 510; scindebant, G. I. 144; scindere, G. III. 160, A. IX. 146, XI. 137; scindens, A. X. 765; scinditur, A. II. 39, VI. 182; scissa (fem.), A. IX. 478; scissa, A. VIII. 702, XII. 609; scissum†, Ca. XIII. (V.) 39; scissa (neut.), M. 36; scindendum, G. II. 399.

II. *Usage:*A. *With simple object:*

- æquor: at† prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus æquor. G. I. 50.
- cedrum: ferro sonat alta bipenni  
fraxinus, evertunt actas ad sidera pinus,  
robora nec cuneis et olentem scindere cedrum  
nec plaustis cessant vectare gementibus ornos. A. XI. 137.
- crinis: at† procul ut Diræ stridorem adgnovit et alas,  
infelix crinis scindit Iuturna solutos,  
unguibus ora soror fœdans et pectora pugnīs. A. XII. 870.
- lignum: nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum. G. I. 144.

quercum: vocat agmina Tyrrhus,  
 quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis  
 scindebat, rapta spirans immane securi. A. VII. 510.

terram:  
 post partum cura in vitulos traducitur omnis,  
 continuoque notas et nomina gentis inurunt,  
 et quos aut pecori malint summittere habendo  
 aut aris servare sacros aut scindere terram  
 et campum horrentem fractis invertere glæbis. G. III. 160.

vallum: [vallum  
 'sic <Rb. sed mss. & edd.> vos, o lecti, ferro quæ scindere  
 apparat et mecum invadit trepidantia castra'. A. XI. 146.

viam:  
 quam magnus Orion,  
 cum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei  
 stagna viam scindens, umero supereminet undas. A. X. 765.

B. *With reflex.:*

est specus ingens  
 exesi latere in montis, quo plurima vento  
 cogitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos,  
 deprensus olim statio tutissima nautis. G. IV. 420.

quibus omnis ab alto  
 frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos. A. I. 161.  
 vix ea fatus erat, cum circumfusa repente  
 scindit se nubes et in æthera purgat apertum. A. I. 587.  
 sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno. A. VIII. 142.

C. *Pass. with subj. nom.:*

robur:  
 sonat icta securibus ilex  
 fraxineæque trabes cuneis et fissile robur  
 scinditur. A. VI. 182.

solum:  
 namque omne quotannis  
 terque quaterque solum scindendum glæbaque versis  
 æternum frangenda bidentibus. G. II. 399.

trabes: *vid. robur.*

volgus:  
 scinditur incertum studia in contraria volgus. A. II. 39.

D. *Particip.:*

scissa:  
 evolat infelix et femineo ululatu,

scissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu  
 prima petit. A. IX. 478.

scissum:  
 videbo habentem præter ignavos nihil  
 fratres et iratum Iovem  
 scissumque ventrem et herniosum patrum  
 pedes inedia turgidos. Ca. XIII. (V.) 39.

scissa:  
 sævit medio in certamine Mavors  
 cælatus ferro tristesque ex æthere Diræ,  
 et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla. A. VIII. 702.  
 it scissa veste Latinus,  
 coniugis attonitus fatis urbisque ruina. A. XII. 609.

scissa:  
 continuis rimis calcanea scissa rigeant. M. 36.

II. *Modifiers; a. Adv.:*

repente, A. I. 586; terque quaterque, G. II. 399.

β. *Instru. abl.:*

cuneis, G. I. 144, A. VI. 181, VII. 509, XI.  
 137; ferro, G. I. 50, A. IX. 146.

PROSCINDO, *to plough, to break up.*

sin in sua posse negabunt  
 ire loca et scrobibus superabit terra repletis,  
 spissus ager: glæbis cunctantis crassaque terga  
 expectat et validis terram proscinde iuvenis. G. II. 237.

iuvat arva . . . . .  
 et qui, proscisso quæ suscitât æquore terga,  
 rursus in obliquom verso perrumpit aratro. G. I. 97.

Ecl. Geo. Aen. Min. Total.

X. *Videre.* VIDEO, 25 33 214 24 296

ACTIVE

	Indicative					Subjunctive			
	Pres.	Imp.	Fut.	Perf.	Plu.	Pres.	Imp.	Perf.	Plu.
1st	5		6	26				1	
2d	21		8	2	2	2	6		
3d	27	4	4	28	1	3	3	3	1
1st	7			8					
2d	4			1					
				15 (-ere).					
3d	7	2	1	4 (-erunt).		1			(-203)

<i>Infinitive:</i>					<i>Participles:</i>					
Pres.	8				Pres.			Future		
Perf.	6				Sing Pl.		Nom.	Sing. Pl.		
				Nom.	3	I		I		
				Dat.	1					
				Acc.	2				(— 34)	
Gerund:						Supine:				
Gen.	1					Abl.	9			
Abl.	1							Total,	237.	
PASSIVE										
<i>Indicative</i>					<i>Subjunctive</i>					
Pres.	Imp.	Fut.	Perf.	Plu.	Fut.	Pf.	Pres.	Imp.	Perf.	Plu.
1st	3	3					I	I		
2d					6 (masc.)					
3d	2	I	I		13 (fem.)					
					5 (neut.)					
1st	I									
2d					I (masc.)					
3d	4				I (fem.)					(— 47)
					4 (neut.)					
Infinitive:					Participles:					
Pres. 8					Mas. Fem. Neut.					
Gerundive:					Nom.					
Fem. acc. I					Acc.					
					Abl.					
					I					
					(— 12)					
					Total, 59.					

VIDEO, to see; to be seen, to appear, to seem, to seem best, to seem good.

I. *Form*: Video, A. III. 26, IX. 20, X. 674, XII. 149, Cu. 216†; vides, E. X. 48, G. I. 56, III. 103, 250, A. I. 338, 583, II. 609, III. 316, IV. 416, VI. 323, 760, 779, VIII. 117, 356, IX. 210, 739, XI. 179, XII. 33, Ci. 268, Ca. II.\* 3, XII. (IV.) 4; videt, E. V. 57, VII. 8, G. I. 243, A. I. 128, 308†, 456, 510, III. 518, IV. 83, 469, V. 612, VI. 454, 549, 703, VII. 89, 290, 374, IX. 396, 555, X. 652, XII. 2, 861, 918, Cu. 174, Ci. 182, 471, L. 4; videmus, G. I. 451, II. 32, A. III. 220, 522, 584, 655, XI. 349; videtis, A. II. 350, III. 497, XI. 309, Ca. X. (VIII.) 1; vident, A. II. 485, VI. 163, VIII. 99, 529, IX. 317, 780, XII. 408; videbat, A. I. 466, VI. 860, IX. 352, 639; videbant, A. II. 125, VIII. 360; videbo, E. I. 76, A. V. 634, X. 671, XII. 63, Ca. XIII. (V.) 22†, 37; videbis, G. I. 365, 455, A. IV. 490, 566, VI. 873, XI. 53, XII. 679, 839; videbit, E. IV. 15, A. II. 579, XI. 394, XII. 645†; videbunt, A. VII. 101; vidi, E. I. 42, II. 25,

III. 17, VIII. 38, 41, 99, G. I. 193, 197, 318, A. II. 5, 347, 499, 501, 561, 746, III. 537, 623, 626, IV. 358, 655, VI. 582, 585, XII. 638, Cu. 227†, Ci. 430, 534; vidisti, E. III. 14, A. IX. 269; vidit, G. II. 502, IV. 459, 502, A. II. 507, 519, III. 307, 596, IV. 453, 587, VI. 495†, 684, VIII. 610, IX. 549, X. 365, 441, 454, 721, 790, 821, XI. 40, 263, 854, 909, XII. 222, 324, 446, Cu. 201, Ci. 80; vidimus, E. X. 26, G. I. 472, A. I. 584, II. 643, III. 567, IX. 244, XI. 243, 367; vidistis, A. I. 322; videre, E. VI. 14, IX. 54, G. I. 490, A. VI. 490, VIII. 107, 222, IX. 683, X. 573, XI. 892, XII. 447, 937, Cu. 305 (bis), 309†, Ci. 510; viderunt, A. IX. 144, X. 139, XI. 147, XII. 542; videris, G. III. 465, IV. 414; viderit, A. I. 265; videas, E. VII. 56, G. I. 387; videat, G. III. 476, A. I. 182, IV. 617; viderem, A. XI. 270; videres, E. VI. 27†, A. IV. 410, VIII. 676, XI. 43, XII. 636, 810; videret, A. III. 52, XI. 417, 797; viderent, G. I. 391; viderit, A. IX. 729, X. 744, Ci. 50†; vidisset, A. V. 411; videre, G. II. 438, III. 23, 182, A. II. 28, VI. 134, 818, Ca. I. 1, IV. (XIII.) 2†; vidisse, G. IV. 127, A. III. 431, VI. 454, 487, VIII. 353, Ci. 455; videns, E. I. 69, A. VI. 419, VIII. 19; videnti, E. VI. 21; videntem, A. II. 555, IX. 345; videntes, G. I. 354; visurus, A. VIII. 576; visuri, A. V. 108; videndi, A. II. 137; videndo, G. III. 215; visu, A. I. 111, III. 621, VI. 277, VII. 78, VIII. 234, IX. 465, 521, X. 637, XII. 252†; videor, E. IX. 35, X. 58, A. IX. 195; videtur, G. I. 395, A. IV. 467; videmur, A. XII. 910; videtur, G. III. 108, A. I. 396, 494, V. 231; videbar, A. II. 279, 730, III. 174†; videbatur, A. VIII. 707; videbitur, E. IV. 16; visus (est), G. IV. 89, A. II. 271, 682, 732, VIII. 33, IX. 111; visa est, A. IV. 287, 557, XII. 147; visa (est), G. III. 510, A. I. 326, II. 773, III. 206, V. 637, 722, 768, VI. 871, VII. 73, 406; visum est, G. IV. 394, A. IX. 375; visum (est), A. II. 428, 624, III. 2; visi (sunt), A. III. 150; visæ (sunt), A. VI. 257; visa (sunt), G. I. 478, A. III. 90, IV. 461, VIII. 525; videar, E. VII. 41; viderer, A. IV. 330; videri, E. III. 65, VI. 24, A. II. 461, 591, VI. 49, VIII. 604, X. 267, XII. 216; visa (nom.), A. V. 610; visum, A. VI. 409; viso, A. X. 787; videntdam, A. II. 589.

## II. Usage: I. Active: A. Absolute 1.

sæpibus in nostris parvam te roscida mala

. . . vidi cum matre legentem. . .

ut vidi ut perii, ut me malus abstulit error.

E. VIII. 41.



nec mirum, vultu decepta puella  
ut vidi ut perii, ut me malus abstulit error. Ci. 430.

2. *Parenthetical:*

ille, vides, pura iuvenis qui nititur hasta,  
proxima sorte tenet lucis loca. A. VI. 760.  
ille (vides), nostris quī mœnibus adsidet hostis,  
quem pater ipse deum sceptri donavit honore. Ci. 268.

3. *With obj. implied:*

nonne vides, cum præcipiti certamine campum  
corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus,  
cum spes arrectæ iuvenum, exultantiaque haurit  
corda pavor pulsans? G. III. 103.

vidi egomet duo de numero cum corpora nostro  
presa manu magna . . .  
frangeret ad saxum sanieque expersat natarent  
limina. A. III. 623.

vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo  
manderet et tepidit tremarent sub dentibus artus. A. III. 626.  
[Aenean]

nec vidisse semel satis est; iuvat usque morari. A. VI. 487.  
ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,  
ut vidit, Lausus. A. X. 790.

Delia sæpe tibi venit. mihi, Tucca, videre  
non licet. Ca. I. 1.

B. *With complement:* 1. *De:*

'nunc morere, ast de me divom pater atque hominum rex  
viderit.' A. X. 744.

2. *Ind. quest.:*

nonne vides, ut tota tremor pertemptet equorum  
corpora, si tantum notas odor attulit auras? G. III. 250.  
namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum  
hac fugerent Grai, premeret Troiana iuventus;  
hac Phryges, instaret curru <mss. & edd. cursu. Ld.>

cristatus Achilles. A. I. 466.

si vobis audentem extrema cupido  
certa sequit, quæ sit rebus fortuna videtis. A. II. 350.

nec quæ sonitum det causa videmus. A. III. 584.

spes sibi quisque, sed hæc quam angusta videtis.

A. XI. 309.

ex illo qui me casus, quæ, Turne, sequantur  
bella, vides, quantos primus patiare labores. A. XII. 33.

3. *Vt with indic.:*

nonne vides croceos ut Tmolus odores,  
India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabæi,  
at Chalybes nudi ferrum, virosatque Pontus  
castorea, Eliadum palmas Epiros equarum? G. I. 56.

viden ut geminæ stant vertice cristæ  
et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore? A. VI. 779.

videot ut flagrantia tædis  
liminat conlucent infest omnia templis. Cu. 216.

4. *Rel. pron. with indic.:*

vidisti quo Turnus equo, quibus ibat in armis  
aureus. A. IX. 269.

5. *Acc. and inf.:* a. *Pres. act.:*

cum subito Aeneas concursu *accedere* magno  
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum  
Teucrorumque alios. A. I. 510.

ut celsas videre rates atque inter opacum  
*adlabi* nemus et tacitis incumbere remis,  
terrentur visu subito. A. VIII. 107.

sæpe etiam stellas vento inpendente videbis  
præcipientes cælo labi, noctisque per umbram  
flammarum longos a tergo *albescere* tractus;  
sæpe levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas,  
aut summa nantis in aqua colludere plumas. G. I. 365.

regina e speculis ut primam *albescere* lucem  
vidit et æquatis classem procedere velis. A. IV. 587.

te quoque magnanimæ viderunt, Ismare, gentes  
volnera derigere et calamos *armare* veneno. A. X. 139.

quo subi confertos *audere* in proelia vidi,  
incipio super his. A. II. 347.

ibi ignem

deficere extremum et religatos rite videbat  
*carpere* gramen equos. A. IX. 352.

- ne nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellæ  
nescivere hiemem, testa cum ardente viderent  
scintillare oleum et putris *concreescere* fungos. G. I. 391.  
sæpe ego, cum flavis messorum induceret arvis  
agricola et fragili iam stringeret hordea culmo,  
omnia ventorum *concurreret* prœlia vidi. G. I. 318.  
ergo inter sese paribus *concurrere* telis  
Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi. G. I. 490.  
nunc iuvenem imparibus video *concurrere* fati,  
Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat. A. XII. 149.  
*condere*; *vid. c. infra*, E. VIII. 99.  
*conlucere*; *vid. c. infra*, A. IV. 566.  
*concludere*; *vid. albescere*, G. I. 365.  
atq̃ non viderunt moenia Troiæ  
Neptuni fabricata manu *considerare* in ignis? A. IX. 144.  
postquam cuncta videt cælo *constare* sereno,  
dat clarum e puppi signum. A. III. 518.  
tu quoque Laurentes viderunt, Aeole, campit̃  
oppetere et late terram *consternere* tergo. A. XII. 542.  
quem simul ac Iuturna soror *crebrescere* vidit  
sermonem et volgi variare labantiã corda,  
in medias dat sese acies. A. XII. 222.  
iam variã pelagi volucres et̃ quæ̃t Asia circum  
dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri,  
certatim largos umeris infundere rores:  
nunc caput obiectare fretis, nunc *currere* in undas̃  
et studio incassum videas *gestire* lavandi. G. I. 387.  
Arcadas insuetos acies inferre pedestris  
ut vidit Pallas Latio *dare* terga sequaci . . .  
nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris. A. X. 365.  
quod vitam moror invisam Pallante perempto,  
dextera causa tuast, Turnum gnatoque patrique  
quam̃t *debere* vides. A. XI. 179.  
*deficere*; *vid. carpere*, A. IX. 352.  
vidi lecta diu et multot̃ spectata labore  
*degenerare* tamen. G. I. 197.  
*derigere*; *vid. armare*, A. X. 139.  
mugire videbis  
sub pedibus terram et *descendere* montibus ornos. A. IV. 490.

- in medio classis æratas, Actia bella,  
cernere erat totumque instructo Marte videres  
fervere Leucaten auroque *effulgere* fluctus. A. VIII. 676.  
hoc etiam, emenso cum iam decedit Olympo,  
profuerit meminisse magis; nam sæpe videmus  
ipsius in voltu varios *errare* colores. G. I. 451.  
non ego te vidi Damonis, pessime, caprum  
*excipere* insidiis . . . . . ? E. III. 17.  
*excire*; *vid. c. infra*, A. VIII. 99.  
et sæpe alterius ramos impune videmus  
vertere in alterius mutataque insita mala  
*ferre* pirum, et prunis lapidosa rubescere corna. G. II. 32.  
talìa vociferans sequitur strictumque coruscat  
mucronem nec *ferre* videt sua gaudia ventos. A. X. 652.  
sint maculae incipient̃ rutilo immiscerier igni,  
omnia tum pariter vento nimbisque videbis  
*fervere*. G. I. 455.  
*fervere*; *vid. c. infra*, A. IV. 566.  
*fervere*; *vid. effulgere*, A. VIII. 676.  
*fidere*; *vid. e. infra*, A. VII. 290.  
*gestire*; *vid. currere*, G. I. 387.  
*habere*; *vid. c. infra*, Ca. XII. (IV.) 4.  
*incumbere*; *vid. adlabi*, A. VIII. 107.  
atque hic Aeneas (una namque *ire* videbat  
egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,  
sed frons̃ læta parum et deiecto luminat̃ voltu. A. VI. 860.  
hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,  
supra homines, supra *ire* deos pietate videbis. A. XII. 839.  
*labi*; *vid. albescere*, G. I. 365.  
tabidulamque videt *labi* per viscera mortem. Ci. 182.  
simul incipit ipse.  
tum vero in numerum faunosque ferasque viderest̃  
*ludere*, tum rigidast̃ motare cacumina quercus. E. VI. 27.  
semina vidi equidem multos *medicare* serentis  
et nitro prius et nigra perfundere amurca. G. I. 193.  
*moliri*; *vid. e. infra*, A. VII. 290.  
*motare*; *vid. ludere*, E. VI. 27.  
deint̃ tet̃ *movere* lumbulost̃ in caltulat̃  
prensus videbot̃ altaribus  
flavumquet̃ propter Thybrim̃t olentes nauticum  
vocare. Ca. XIII. (V.) 22.

- mugire*; *vid. descendere*, A. IV. 490.  
 passimque armenta videbant  
 Romanoque foro et lautist *mugire* Carinis. A. VIII. 360.  
 quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquit,  
 vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris  
 (horrendum dictu), latices *nigrescere* sacros  
 fusaque in obscenum se *vertere* vina cruorem. A. IV. 453.  
*obiectare*; *vid. currere*, G. I. 387.  
*oppetere*; *vid. consternere*, A. XII. 542.  
 non ego vos posthac viridi proiectus in antro  
 dumosa *pendere* procul de rupe videbo. E. I. 76.  
*perfundere*; *vid. medicare*, G. I. 193.  
*procedere*; *vid. albescere*, A. IV. 587.  
 'Anna, vides toto *properari* litore: circum  
 undique convenere.' A. IV. 416.  
 metabat̄ sesē circum loca; cum videt ingens̄  
 adversum *recubare* ducem gregis, acrior instat  
 lumina diffundens intendere. Cu. 174.  
*rubescere*; *vid. ferre*, G. II. 32.  
 arma inter nubem cæli <in PRy suprascr. M>  
 regione serena  
 per suidum̄ *rutilare* vident et pulsa tonarē. A. VIII. 529.  
*scintillare*; *vid. conrescere*, G. I. 391.  
 horribilis circum vidit sē *sistere* formas  
 piscibus et̄canibusque malist̄ vallatā repentest. Ci. 80.  
 his ubi nequiquam dictis experta Latinum  
 contra *stare* videt . . .  
 tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstis,  
 immensum̄ sine more furit lymphata per urbem. A. VII. 374.  
 iam pulvere cælum  
*stare* vident. A. XII. 408.  
 agmina. quæ postquam matres *succedere* tectis  
 viderunt, mæstam incendunt clamoribus urbem. A. XI. 147.  
 qualem primo qui *surgere* mense  
 aut̄ videt aut̄ vidisse putat per nubila lunam.  
 [bis]. A. VI. 454.  
 vicisti, et victum *tendere* palmas  
 Ausonii videre. A. XII. 937.  
*tonare*; *vid. rutilare*, A. VIII. 529.  
*traducere*; *vid. c. infra*, E. VIII. 99.  
*variare*; *vid. crebrescere*, A. XII. 222.

- vertere*; *vid. ferre*, G. II. 32, also *nigrescere*, A. IV. 453.  
*volitare*; *vid. albescere*, G. I. 365.

b. *Pres. pass.*:

- hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno  
 infelix Priamus furtim mandar̄ alendum  
 Threicio regi, cum iam̄ diffideret armis  
 Dardaniæ *cingique* urbem obsidione videret. A. III. 52.  
*dari*; *vid. c. infra*, Ca. XII. (IV.) 4.  
*fieri*; *vid. c. infra*, E. VIII. 99.  
 quosve dabas gemitus, cum litor̄a fervere late  
 prospiceret arce et̄ summa totumque videres  
*misceri* ante oculos tantis clamoribus æquor! A. IV. 410.  
 nec tu me aëria solam nunc sede videres  
 digna indigna *pati*. A. XII. 810.  
 qui sanguine nostrum  
 nomen in astra ferant quorumque at̄ stirpe nepotes  
 omnia sub pedibus, qua Sol utrumque recurrens  
 aspicīt Oceanum, vertique *regique* videbunt. A. VII. 101.  
*turbari*; *vid. c. infra*, A. IV. 566.  
*verti*; *vid. regi*, A. VII. 101.

c. *Pres. act. and pres. pass.*:

- his ego sæpe lupum *fieri* et se *condere* silvis  
 Mœrim, sæpe animas imis *excire* sepulchris  
 atque satas alio vidi *traducere* messis. E. VIII. 99.  
 iam mare *turbari* trabibus sævasque videbis  
*conlucere* faces, iam *fervere* litora flammis,  
 si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem. A. IV. 566.  
 sed, ot̄ superbe Noctuinē, non̄ vides  
 duas *habere* filias Atilium,  
 duas̄, et hanc et alteram, tibi *dari*. Ca. XII. (IV.) 4.

d. *Pf. act.*:

- lumina tot *cecidisse* ducum totamque videmus  
 consedis̄se urbem luctu, dum Troia temptat  
 castra. A. XI. 349.  
*consedis̄se*; *vid. cecidis̄se*, A. XI. 349.  
*deseruisse*; *vid. e. infra*, A. VII. 290.

e. *Pres. and pf. act.*:

- moliri* iam tecta videt, iam *fidere* terræ,  
*deseruisse* rates. A. VII. 290.

6. *Acc. and particip.*: a. *Pres. particip.*:  
*cedens*; *vid. c. infra*, A. XII. 324.  
 vidi et crudelis *dantem* Salmonea poenas. A. VI. 585.  
 ac prior 'heus,' inquit, 'iuvenes, monstrate, mearum  
 vidistis siquam hic *errantem* forte sororum. A. I. 322.  
     subiit cari genitoris imago,  
 ut regem æquævom crudeli volnere vidi  
 vitam *exhalantem*. A. II. 561.  
 atque illi longe gradientem et dira *fremmentem*  
 ut videre, metu versi retroque ruentes  
 effunduntque ducem rapiuntque ad litora currunt. A. X. 573.  
 terga dabo et Turnum *fugientem* hæc terra videbit?  
     A. XII. 645.  
*fulgens*; *vid. laetans, infra*, A. XI. 854.  
*gradiens*; *vid. fremens*, A. X. 573.  
 videbo *habentem* præterit ignavos nihil  
     fratres et iratum Iovem  
 scissumque ventrem et herniosum patrui  
     pedes inedia turgidos. Ca. XIII. (V.) 37.  
 ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentis,  
 demens, qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem  
 viderit *inrumpentem*. A. IX. 729.  
     *instantia* vidit  
 alterius, sine respectu mea fata relinquens  
 ad pariles agor eventus. Cu. 227.  
     ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi  
*intransem* muros. A. IV. 358.  
     Chromis et Mnasyllus in antro  
 Silenum pueri somno videre *iacentem*. E. VI. 14.  
 ut vidit *laetantem* <M<sup>1</sup> *fulgentem* M<sup>2</sup> PR<sub>γ</sub>>  
     animis <M<sup>1</sup> *armis* M<sup>2</sup> PR<sub>γ</sub>>  
     ac vana tumentem,  
 'cur' inquit 'diversus abis?' A. XI. 854.  
 sæpibus in nostris parvam te roscida mala  
 (dux ego vester eram) vidi cum matre *legentem*. E. VIII. 38.  
 hunc ubi *miscentem* longe media agmina vidit, . . .  
 sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostis.  
 sternitur infelix Acron. A. X. 721.  
 vix ea fatus erat, summo cum monte videmus  
 ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole *moventem*  
 pastorem Polyphemum et litora nota petentem. A. III. 655.

- palans*; *vid. c. infra*, A. IX. 780.  
 et nunc *palantist* video gemitumque cadentum  
 accipio! A. X. 674.  
 inrumpunt aditus Rutuli ut videre *patentist*. A. IX. 683.  
*petens*; *vid. movens*, A. III. 655.  
 dixit, et ex oculis subito ceu fumus in auras  
 commixtus tenuis fugit diversa, neque illum  
*prensantem* nequiquam umbras et multa volentem  
 dicere præterea vidit. G. IV. 502.  
 bellum ingens geret Italia populosque feroces  
 contundet moresque viris et moenia ponet,  
 tertia dum Latio *regnantem* viderit ætas. A. I. 265.  
 numquam illam post hæc oculi videre suorum  
 purpureas flavos *retinentem* vertice vittas. Ci. 510.  
*rorans*; *vid. c. infra*, A. III. 567.  
 Pan deus Arcadiæ venit, quem vidimus ipsi  
 sanguineis ebuli bacis minioque *rubentem*. E. X. 26.  
 illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina præceps,  
 immanem ante pedes hydram moritura puella  
*servantem* ripas alta non vidit in herba. G. IV. 459.  
 armatosque vident *stantis* in limine primo. A. II. 485.  
 isque ubi *tendentem* adversum per gramina vidit  
 Aenean, alacrist palmas utrasque tetendit. A. VI. 684.  
 quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi  
*tondentes* campum late. A. III. 537.  
*tumens*; *vid. laetans*, A. XI. 854.  
*undans*; *vid. c. infra*, A. II. 609.  
 vidit ab adverso *venientis* aggeret Turnus,  
 videre Ausonii. [bis]. A. XII. 446.  
*volens*; *vid. prensans*, G. IV. 502.  
 multa modis simulacra videt *volitantia* miris. A. VII. 89.
- b. *Pf. particip.*:  
*avolsus*; *vid. c. infra*, A. II. 609.  
*desertosque* videt portus classemque relictam. A. V. 612.  
*disiectam* Aeneæ toto videt æquore classem,  
 fluctibus oppressos Troas cælique ruina. A. I. 128.  
*disiectus*; *vid. c. infra*, A. II. 609.  
 [arcem et calamos] quæ tu, perverse Menalca,  
 et cum vidisti puero *donata*, dolebas. E. III. 14.



*elusus*; *vid. c. infra*,  
 atque hic Priamiden *laniatum* corpore toto  
 Deiphobum† vidit†, lacerum crudeliter ora. A. VI. 495.  
*oppressus*; *vid. disiectus*, A. I. 128.  
 Teucra cum magnos manaret sanguine tellus  
 et Simois Xanthique liquor, Sigeaque præter†  
 litora cum Troas sævi ducist† Hectoris ira  
 funderet <Rb. *videre* some mss. & edd. *vidi*,  
 or *vidit* other mss.> in classes inimicat† mentes† Pelasgas  
 vulnera tela necesse† ignis† inferre *paratos*†? Cu. 309.  
 atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,  
 ut venere, vident indigna morte *peremptum*. A. VI. 163.  
 ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit  
*permixtos* heroas, et ipse videbitur illis.  
*receptus*; *vid. c. infra*, A. IX. 780.  
*relictus*; *vid. desertus*, A. V. 612.  
 unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi  
*submersum*. A. I. 584.  
*turbatus*; *vid. c. infra*, A. XII. 324.

c. *Pres. act. and pf. pass. particip.*:

Turnus ut Aenean *cedentem* ex agmine vidit  
*turbatosque* duces, subita spe fervidus ardet. A. XII. 324.  
 hic, ubi *disiectas* moles *avolsaque* saxis  
 saxa vides mixtoque *undantem* pulvere fumum,  
 Neptunus muros. . . . quatit. A. II. 609.  
 tandem† ductores audita cæde suorum  
 conveniunt Teucra, Mnestheus acerque Serestus,  
*palantistque* vident socios hostemque *receptum*. A. IX. 780.  
 ter spumam *elisam* et† *rorantia* vidimus astra. A. III. 567.

7. *With simple obj.*: a. *Names of persons and peoples*:

videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas  
 bellaque iam fama totum volgata per orbem,  
 Atridas Priamumque et sævom ambobus *Achillem*. A. I. 456.  
 hic et *Aloidas†* geminos immania vidi  
 corpora. A. VI. 582.  
*Atridas*; *vid. Achillem*, A. I. 456.  
 monstrat amor verust† patriæ, ut videre *Camillam†*.  
 A. XI. 892.  
 militia ex illa diversum ad litus abact†  
 Atrides Protei Menelaus ad usque columnas  
 exulat†, Aetnæos vidit *Cyclopas* Vlixes. A. XI. 263.

vidimus, o cives, *Diomedes†* Argivaque castra. A. XI. 243.  
 cum clamor ad auris  
 pervenit ac videt *Euryalum*. A. IX. 396.  
 Arcades ipsum  
 credunt set vidisse *Iovem*. A. VIII. 353.  
 vox quoque† *Mœrim†*  
 iam fugit ipsa; lupi *Moerim* videre priores. E. IX. 54.  
 ipsum autem sumptis *Priamum* iuvenalibus armis  
 ut vidit, 'quæ mens tam dira, miserrime coniunx,  
 impulit his cingi telis?' . . . . . inquit. A. II. 519.  
*Priamum*; *vid. Achillem*, A. I. 456.  
 'Troiu<sup>g</sup>enas ac tela vides inimica Latinis.' A. VIII. 117.  
 Punica regna vides, *Tyrios* et Agenoris urbem†. A. I. 338.

b. *Names of places*:

invidisse deos, patriis ut redditus aris  
 coniugium optatum et pulchram *Calydona* viderem?  
 A. XI. 270.  
 iam procul et fluctus† *Salaminia†* suspicit† arva  
 florentesque videt iam *Cycladas*. Ci. 471.  
 iamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,  
 cum procul obscuros collis humilemque videmus  
*Italiam*. A. III. 522.  
 si tanta cupidus†  
 bis Stygios innare lacust†, bis nigra videre  
*Tartara* . . . . .  
 accipe quæ peragenda prius. A. VI. 134.  
 effigiem† *Xanthi* *Troiamque* videtis,  
 quam vestræ fecere manus melioribus, opto,  
 auspiciis. A. III. 497.

c. *Personal pronouns*:

nec sum adeo informis: nuper *me* in litore vidi. E. II. 25.  
 ego *Daphnim*  
 auspicio, ille ubi *me* contra videt, 'ocius' inquit  
 'huc ades, o *Meliboe*.' E. VII. 8.

d. *Common nouns, demonstratives, adjectives, and  
 pronouns referring to things*:

ætheria tum forte plaga crinitus Apollo  
 desuper Ausonias *acies* urbemque videbat,  
 nube sedens. A. IX. 639.

postquam *acies* videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni, . . .  
fertque refertque sonans clupeumque everberat alis.  
A. XII. 861.

act simul† Aeneas fumantis pulvere campos  
prospexit longe Laurentiaque *agmina* vidit,  
et sævom Aenean agnovit† Turnus in armis. A. XI. 909.  
*agmina; vid. acies,* A. XII. 861.

nusquam†  
Hectoreos *amnis* Xanthum et Simoënta videbo? A. V. 634.  
interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta  
seclusum† nemus et virgulta sonantia silvæ†  
Lethæumque domos placidas qui prænatat *amnem*. A. VI. 703.

vis et Tarquinius reges *animam*que superbam  
ultoris Bruti fascesque videre receptos? A. VI. 818.

primus equit† labor est *animos* atque arma videre  
bellantum lituosque pati tractuque gementem  
ferre rotam et stabulo frenos audire sonantis. G. III. 182.  
sol medium cæli conscenderat igneus orbem,  
cum muros *arcem*que procul act† rara domorum  
tectâ vident. A. VIII. 99.

*arma; vid. animos,* G. III. 182.  
isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troia vidit  
*arma* procul . . .

sese ad litora præceps  
cum fletu precibusque tulit. A. III. 596.

‘quid, si quis cæstus ipsius et Herculis *arma*  
vidisset tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?’ A. V. 411.

at Danaum procures Agamemnoniæ†que phalanges  
ut videre virum fulgentiaque *arma* per umbras,  
ingenti trepidare metu. A. VI. 490.

læta boum passim campis *armenta* videmus  
caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas. A. III. 220.

et iuvat undantem buxo spectare Cytorum  
Naryciæque picis lucos, iuvat *arva* videre  
non rastris, hominum non ulli obnoxia curæ. G. II. 438.

*bella; vid. Achillem,* A. I. 456.  
*caestus; vid. arma,* A. V. 411.

iuvat ire et Dorica *castra*  
desertosque videre locos litusque relictum. A. II. 28.  
*castra* inimica vides; nulla hinc exire potestas. A. IX. 739.

Laurentisne iterum muros aut *castra* videbo? A. X. 671.  
*castra; vid. Diomedem,* A. XI. 243.

accipe dona meo multum vigilata labore . . .  
impia prodigiis ut quondam exterrita† amorist†  
Scylla novos avium sublimis in aëre *coetus*  
viserit <Bæhrens *viderit* mss.> et tenui

conscendens sidera† pinna†  
cæruleis sua tecta super† volitaverit alis. Ci. 50.  
*collis; vid. Italiam,* A. III. 522.

*coniugium*que domumque patres natosque videbit,  
Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris? A. II. 579.  
*coniugium; vid. Calydonam,* A. XI. 270.

nec *currus* usquam videt aurigamvet sororem. A. XII. 918.  
*domum; vid. coniugium,* A. II. 579.  
*effigiem; vid. Troiam,* A. III. 497.

satis una superque  
vidimus *excidia* et captæ superavimus urbi. A. II. 643.  
*fasces; vid. animam,* A. VI. 818.

quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura  
sponte tulere sua, carpsit†, nec ferrea iura  
insanumque† *forum* aut populi tabularia vidit. G. II. 502.

tu procul a patria (nec sit mihi credere tantum)  
Alpinas a! dura nives et *frigora* Rheni  
me sine sola vides. E. X. 48.

finibus extorris, complexu avolsus Iuli  
auxilium impleret videatque indigna suorum  
*funera*. A. IV. 617.

vel quæ, Tiberine, videbis  
*funera*, cum tumulum, præterlaberet† recentem! A. VI. 873.  
sat *funera*† fusi†

vidimus ingentis et desolavimus† agros. A. XI. 367.  
infelix, nati *funus* crudele videbis? A. XI. 53.  
*habitus; vid. arma,* A. III. 596.

quocumque† ire† ferunt† variæ nos tempora vitæ,  
tangeret† quas terras quosque† videret† *homines*,  
dispeream, si te fuerit mihi carior alter. Ca. IV. (XIII.) 2.

hic vertex nobis semper sublimist†; at *illum*  
sub pedibus Styx atra videt manesque profundi. G. I. 243.  
(*illum* absens absentem auditque videtque). A. IV. 83.



*urbem; vid. acies*, A. IX. 639; also *vid. Tyrios*, A. I. 338.  
 vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus *urbem*  
 venatu adsiduo et totum cognovimus amnem. A. IX. 244.  
 et mihi iam multi crudele canebant  
 artificis scelus et taciti *ventura* videbant. A. II. 125.  
 ne dubita, nam *vera* vides. A. III. 316.  
*virgulta; vid. amnem*, A. VI. 703.  
*virum; vid. arma*, A. VI. 490.  
*voltum; vid. ora*, A. X. 821.  
 invideo vobis, agri formosaeque prata, . . .  
 vos nunc illa videt, vobis meat Lydia ludit. L. 4.

8. *With two acc.:*

simul haec invisa relinquam  
 lumina nec generum *Aenean* captiva videbo. A. XII. 63.  
 [Arruns] reducem ut patria alta videret,  
 non dedit. A. XI. 797.  
 omnia nunc rident: at si formosus Alexis  
 montibus his abeat, videas ut *flumina* sicca. E. VII. 56.  
 neque *me* indecorem, germana, videbis  
 amplius. A. XII. 679.  
 namque ut in aetherio signorum munere praestans,  
 unum quem duplici stellatum sideret vidi,  
 scorpions alternis clarum fugat Orionem. Ci. 534.  
 haut aliter iuvenis medios moriturus in hostis  
 inruit et, quae tela videt densissima, tendit. A. IX. 555.

9. *Two obj. and two pred.:*

tum sciat, aërias Alpès et Norica siquis  
 castella in tumultis et Iapydis arva Timavi  
 nunc quoque post tanto videat desertaque regnat  
 pastorum et longe saltus lateque vacantist. G. III. 476.

10. *Obj. and pred. and acc. and inf.:*

omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos. A. I. 583.  
 isque ubi se Turni media inter milia vidit,  
 hinc acies atque hinc acies adstare Latinas:  
 . . . moriturus in hostis  
 inruit. A. IX. 549.

11. *Two obj. and acc. and inf.:*

Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus  
 et solem geminum et duplicis se ostendere Thebas. A. IV. 469.

12. *Obj. acc. and two ind. quest.:*

iam nunc sollemniter ducere pompas  
 ad delubra iuvat cæsosque videre iuvenços,  
 vel scæna ut versis discedat frontibus utque  
 purpurea intexti tollant aulæa Britanni. G. III. 23.

13. *Simple obj., also obj. and particip.:* a. *One simp. obj.:*

vidi ipse furem  
 cæde Neoptolemum geminosque in limine Atridas. A. II. 499.  
 præstat Trinacrii mentas lustrare Pachyni . . .  
 quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro  
 Scyllam et cæruleis canibus resonantia saxa. A. III. 431.  
 ut me conspexit venientem et Troia circum  
 arma amens vidit . . . deriguit. A. III. 307.

b. *Two simple obj.:*

vidi Hecubam centumque nurus Priamumque per aras  
 sanguine foedantem quos ipse sacraverat ignis. A. II. 501.  
 ipse caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora  
 ut vidit levique patens in pectore volnus  
 cuspidis Ausoniae, lacrimis ita fatur obortis. A. XI. 40.

c. *Three simple obj.:*

Aeneas . . .  
 prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea siquem  
 iactatum vento videat Phryiasque biremis  
 aut Capyn aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici. A. I. 182.

14. *Acc. and inf. and acc. and particip.:* a. *One inf. and one particip.:*

medium video discedere cælum  
 palantisque polo stellas. A. IX. 20.

b. *Two inf. and one particip.:*

pulsus ego? aut quisquam merito, foedissime, pulsum  
 arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim  
 sanguine et Euandri totam cum stirpe videbit  
 procubuisse domum atque exutos Arcadas armis? A. XI. 394.  
 quotiens Cyclopum effervere in agros  
 vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam,  
 flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa! G. I. 472.



c. *One inf. and two particip.:*

passim somno vinoque per herbam†  
corpora fusa vident, arrectos litore currus,  
inter lora rotasque viros, simul arma iacere,  
vina simul.

A. IX. 317.

15. *Obj. and four inf. and two particip.:*

[ovem]

quam procul aut† molli succedere sæpius umbræ  
videris aut† summas carpentem† ignavius† herbas  
extremamque sequi aut medio procumbere† campo  
pascentem et seræ† solam decedere nocti,  
continuo culpam ferro compesce.

G. III. 465.

16. *Acc. and particip. and pred. adj.:*

tum primum nostri Cacum videre timentem  
turbatumque oculist†.

A. VIII. 222.

17. *Acc. and particip. and inf., also acc. and two inf.:*

Turnus ut infractos adverso Marte Latinos  
defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,  
se signari oculist†, ultro inplacabilis ardet  
attollitque animos.

A. XII. 2.

18. *Acc. and inf. and particip.:*

[serpentem]

quem postquam vidit cæsum *languescere*, sedit†. Cu. 201.  
vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem  
Murranum . . . .

*oppetere* ingentem atque ingenti volnere victum. A. XII. 638.

utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta  
*stare* procul campis meditantem int† proelia taurum,  
advolat.

A. X. 454.

19. *Obj., obj. and particip., obj. and pred.:*

urbis uti captæ casum convolsaque vidit  
limina tectorum et medium† in penetralibus hostem,  
arma diu senior desueta trementibus ævo  
circumdat.

A. II. 507.

C. *Particip.:* a. *Pres.:* 1. *Nom. sing. with acc. and inf.:*

cui vates, *horrere* videns iam colla colubris,  
melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam  
obicit.

A. VI. 419.

2. *Nom. sing. with simple obj.:*

quæ Laomedontius heros  
cuncta videns magno curarum fluctuat æstu. A. VIII. 19.

3. *Nom. sing. with obj. and appos.:*

post aliquot mea regna videns mirabor aristas? E. I. 69.

4. *Dat.:*

addit se sociam† timidisque supervenit Aegle,  
Aegle, naiadum pulcherrima, iam†que videnti  
sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit. E. VI. 21.

5. *Acc. a. Simple obj.:*

incensus et ipse  
perfurit ac multam† in medio sine nomine plebem,  
. . . . Rhætum† vigilantem et cuncta videntem. A. IX. 345.

β. *Acc. and two particip.:*

hæc finis Priami, fatorum hic exitus† illum  
sorte tulit, Troiam incensam et prolapsa videntem  
Pergama. A. II. 555.

6. *Nom. plu. with simple obj.:*

ipse pater statuit, quid menstrua luna moneret,  
quo signo caderent austri, quid sæpe videntes  
agricolæ propius stabulis armenta tenerent. G. I. 354.

b. *Fut.:* 1. *Nom. masc. sing. with simple obj.:*

si numina vestra  
incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant,  
si visurus eum vivo† et venturus in unum:  
vitam oro. A. VIII. 576.

2. *Nom. masc. pl. with simple obj.:*

læto complerant <complebant M> litora coetu  
visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati. A. V. 108.

D. *Substant.:* a. *Absolute:* 1. *Gerund.:*

carpit enim viris paulatim uritque videndo  
femina, nec nemorum patitur meminisse neque† herbæ†  
dulcibus illa quidem inlecebris. G. III. 215.

2. *Supine:*

stabat acuta silex, præcis undique saxis  
speluncæ dorso insurgens, *altissima* visu. A. VIII. 234.

[Polyphemus]

nec visu *facilis* nec dictu affabilis ulli. A. III. 621.

parte alia *horrendus* visu quassabat Etruscam  
pinum et fumiferos infert Mezentius ignis. A. IX. 521.

id vero horrendum ac visu *mirabile* ferri. A. VII. 78.

tum dea nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram  
in faciem Aeneæ (visu *mirabile* monstrum)  
Dardaniis ornat telis. A. X. 637.

cunctæque volucres  
convertunt clamore fugam (*mirabile* visu)  
ætheraque obscurant pinnis. A. XII. 252.

[navis] tris Eurys ab alto  
in brevia et syrtis urguet (*miserabile* visu). A. I. 111.

quin ipsa arrectis (visu *miserabile*) in hastis  
præfigunt capita. A. IX. 465.

et Metus et malesuada Fames ac turpis Egestas,  
*terribile* visu formæ. A. VI. 277.

b. *With obj.: Gen. of gerund with three simple obj.:*

nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi  
nec duplicis <P<sup>1</sup> *dulcis* M<sup>γ</sup>> natos exoptatumque parentem.  
A. II. 137.

II. *Passive:* A. *Impersonal:* a. *Absolute:*  
et galea Euryalum sublustri noctis in umbra  
prodidit immemorem radiisque adversa refulsit.  
haut temere est visum. A. XI. 375.

b. *With dat.:*

cadit et Ripheus, iustissimus unus  
qui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus æqui  
(*dis* aliter visum). A. II. 428.

quippe ita *Neptuno* visum est, immania cuius  
armenta et turpis pascit sub gurgite phocas. G. IV. 394.

c. *With infinitive:*

postquam res Asiæ Priamique *everteret* gentem  
inmeritam visum superis . . .

diversa exilia et desertas quærere terras  
auguriis agimur divom. A. III. 2.  
solvite me, pueri: satis est *potuisse* videri. E. VI. 24.

B. *Personal:* a. *Absolute:*

turrim . . .  
eductam tectis, unde omnis Troia videri  
et Danaum solitæ naves et Achaicæ castra,  
. . . convellimus altis sedibus. A. II. 461.  
cum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam  
obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refulsit  
alma parens, confessa deam qualisque videri  
cælicolis et quanta solet. A. II. 591.

maiorque videri  
nec mortale sonans, adflata est numine quando  
iam propiore dei. A. VI. 49.

b. *With subj. nom.:*

infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusæ  
visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior *imago*. A. II. 773.  
ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit  
permixtos heroas, et *ipse* videbitur illis. E. IV. 16.  
'*nulla* tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum.'  
et *simulacra* modis pallentia miris A. I. 326.  
visa sub obscurum noctis, pecudesque locutæ. G. I. 478.

c. *With subj. acc.:*

malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella,  
et fugit ad salices, et *se* cupit ante videri. E. III. 65.

d. *With comp.:* 1. *De:*

haut procul hinc Tarchos et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant  
castra locis, celsoque omnis de colle videri  
iam poterat legio. A. VIII. 604.

2. *With pres. act. inf.:*

(nec sopor illud erat, sed coram *adgnosce* voltus  
velatasque comas præsentiaque ora videbat). A. III. 174.  
nunc terras ordine longo  
aut *capere* aut captas iam respectare videntur. A. I. 396.  
et iuxta genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo,  
visa (nefas) longis *comprehendere* crinibus ignem. A. VII. 73.

iam mihi per rupes videor lucosque sonantis  
ire.

E. X. 58.

possunt, quia *posse* videntur.

A. V. 231.

'si tibi quæ posco promittunt (nam mihi facti  
fama sat est), tumulo videor reperire sub illo  
*posse* viam ad muros et mœnia Pallantea.'

A. IX. 195.

*respectare*; *vid. capere*,

A. I. 396.

ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit  
nocte quies, nequiquam avidos extendere cursus  
*velle* videmur et in mediis conatibus ægri  
succidimus.

A. XII. 910.

### 3. With pf. act. inf.:

postquam visa satis primos *acuisse* furores  
consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini,  
protinus hinc fuscis tristis dea tollitur alis.

A. VII. 406.

iamque propinquabam portis omnemque *videbar*  
*evasisse* viam, subito cum creber ad auris  
visus *adesse* pedum sonitus.

A. II. 730.

*vertisse*; *vid. acuisse*,

A. VII. 406.

### 4. Nom. and inf.: a. Pres. act.:

in somnis ecce ante oculos mæstissimus Hector  
visus *adesse* mihi largosque effundere fletus.

A. II. 271.

iamque propinquabam portis omnemque *videbar*  
*evasisse* viam, subito cum creber ad auris

*visus adesse* pedum sonitus.

A. II. 732.

*adsurgere*; *vid. c. infra*,

G. III. 108.

quarto terra diei primum se attollere tandem

visa, *aperire* procul montis ac volvere fumum.

A. III. 206.

*attollere*; *vid. aperire*,

A. III. 206.

huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amœno

populeas inter senior se *attollere* frondes

visus.

A. VIII. 33.

effigies sacræ divom Phrygiique penates,  
quos mecum ab Troia mediisque ex ignibus urbis  
extuleram, visi ante oculos *astare* iacentis  
in somnis.

A. III. 150.

ultro flens ipse *videbar*

*compellare* virum et mæstas *expromere* voces.

A. II. 279.

*considerare*; *vid. c. infra*,

A. II. 624.

nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago  
ardentis *dare* visa faces.

A. V. 637.

ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis

vela *dare* et laxos iam iamque inmittere funis.

A. VIII. 707.

nam neque adhuc Varius videor nec *dicere* Cinna

digna, sed argutos inter strepere anser olores.

E. IX. 35.

*effundere*; *vid. adesse*,

A. II. 271.

visa dehinc cælo facies delapsa parentis

Anchisæ subito talis *effundere* voces.

A. V. 722.

*expromere*; *vid. compellare*,

A. II. 279.

ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli

*fundere* lumen apex.

A. II. 682.

*inmittere*; *vid. dare*,

A. VIII. 707.

*ire*; *vid. c. infra*,

A. IV. 467.

huic se forma dei voltu redeuntis eodem

obtulit in somnis rursusque ita visa *monerest*.

A. IV. 557.

ab æthere fulgor

cum sonitu venit, et ruere omnia visa repente

Tyrrhenusque tubæ *mugire* per æthera clangor.

A. VIII. 525.

qua visa est Fortuna pati Parcaeque sinebant

cedere res Latio.

A. XII. 147.

*quaerere*; *vid. c. infra*,

A. IV. 467.

*ruere*; *vid. mugire*,

A. VIII. 525.

*strepere*; *vid. dicere*,

E. IX. 35.

hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit et ingens

visus ab Aurora cælum *transcurrere* nimbus

Idæique chori.

A. IX. 111.

vix ea fatus eram: *tremere* omnia visa repente,

liminaque laurusque dei.

A. III. 90.

iuga cœpta moveri

silvarum visæque canes *ululare* per umbram

adventante dea.

A. VI. 257.

*volvere*; *vid. aperire*,

A. III. 206.

### b. Pres. pass.:

hinc *exaudiri* voces et verba vocantis

visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret.

A. IV. 461.

### c. Pres. act. and pres. pass.:

iamque humiles, iamque elati sublime videntur

aëra per vacuum *ferri* atque *adsurgere* in auras.

G. III. 108.

tum vero omne mihi visum *considerare* in ignis  
Ilium et ex imo *verti* Neptunia Troia. A. II. 624.  
semperque *relinqui*  
sola sibi, semper longam in comitata videtur  
*ire* viam et Tyrios deserta *quaerere* terra. A. IV. 467.

5. *With pred. nom.:*

immo ego Sardoniis videat tibi *amarior* herbis,  
horridior rusco, proiecta vilior alga,  
si mihi non hæc lux toto iam longior annotat. E. VII. 41.  
'siquis mihi parvolus aula  
luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,  
non equidem omnino *capta* ac deserta viderer.' A. IV. 330.  
*desertus*; *vid. captus*, A. IV. 330.  
verum ubi ductores acie revocaveris ambo,  
*deterior* qui visus, eum, ne prodigus obsit,  
dede neci; melior vacua sine regnet in aula. G. IV. 89.  
*horridus*; *vid. amarus*, E. VII. 41.  
hæc dum Dardanio Aeneæ *miranda* videntur,  
regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,  
incessit. A. I. 494.  
*vilis*; *vid. amarus*, E. VII. 41.

6. *Subj. nom. and pred. nom.:*

profuit insertot latices infundere cornu  
Lenæos: *ea* visa salut morientibus una. G. III. 510.  
fugiuntque notos clamore secundo.  
at Rutulo regi ducibusque *eat* mira videri  
Ausoniis, donec versas ad litora puppes  
respiciunt totumque adlabi classibus æquor. A. X. 267.  
ipsæ iam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam  
visa maris *facies* et non tolerabile nomen,  
ire volunt. A. V. 768.  
nimium vobis Romana *propago*  
visa potens, superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent. A. VI. 871.  
at vero Rutulis inpar *ea pugna* videri  
iandudum et vario misceri pectora motu. A. XII. 216.  
hæc alternanti potior *sententia* visa est. A. IV. 287.

7. *Nom. and pred. nom. and two inf.:*

nam neque tum stellis acies obtunsa videtur,  
nec fratris radiis obnoxia surgere Luna,  
tenuiat nec lanæ per cælum vellera ferri. G. I. 395.

C. *Particip. a. Perf.:*

visa:  
Irim de cælo misit Saturnia Iuno . . .  
nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo. A. V. 610.  
visum:  
ille admirans venerabile donum  
fatalis virgæ, longo post tempore visum,  
cæruleam advertit puppim. A. VI. 409.  
viso:  
ocius ensem  
Aeneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine *ætus*,  
eripit a femine. A. X. 787.

b. *Gerundive:*

cum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam  
obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refulsit  
alma parens. A. II. 589.

III. *Modifiers; Adverbs (40):*

adhuc, E. IX. 35; aliter, A. II. 428; amplius, A. XII. 680;  
ante, E. III. 65; bis, A. VI. 134; circum, Ci. 80; contra, E. VII.  
8; dehinc, A. V. 722; desuper, A. IX. 639; equidem, G. I. 193,  
A. IV. 330; forte, A. IX. 638; hic, E. I. 42, A. III. 537, VI.  
494, 582; interea, A. VI. 703; ita, G. IV. 394, A. IV. 557; iterum,  
G. I. 490, A. X. 671; iam, E. X. 58, A. XII. 407; iandudum,  
A. XII. 217; non, E. III. 17; G. I. 56, III. 103, 250, A. IX.  
144, Ca. XII. (IV.) 4; nimium, A. VI. 870; numquam, Ci. 510;  
nunc, G. III. 476, A. I. 395, X. 674, XII. 149, 810, L. 4; nuper,  
E. II. 25; nusquam, A. V. 633; passim, A. III. 220, VIII. 360;  
post, E. I. 69; primum, A. III. 205, VIII. 222; procul, E. I. 76,  
A. III. 522, 597, VIII. 98, 610; quippe, G. IV. 394; quondam,  
A. V. 767, Ci. 48; quotiens, G. I. 471; repente, A. III. 90,  
VIII. 525; sæpe, E. VIII. 97, 98, G. I. 354, 365, 368, 451, II. 32;  
semper, A. IV. 467; semel, A. III. 431, VI. 487; subito, A. VI.  
548; tandem, A. III. 205; temere, A. IX. 375; tum, E. VI. 27, 28,  
G. I. 395, A. II. 624, VIII. 222, IX. 638; ultro, A. II. 279;  
usquam, A. XII. 918.



## ON THE VERBS GIVEN ABOVE.

The arrangement of the examples of *scindere* given above is believed to be simple and easy to follow. The forms of the active voice are given first. All of these are followed by a simple object or by a reflexive pronoun. Next come the examples of the passive voice, all three of which have subject nominatives. Finally, the participles are given.

**XI. Remarks  
on the verbs  
given above.**

This arrangement will be followed in the case of all similar verbs, since from it one can readily find whether Vergil has, or does not have, any usage for which he is looking.

*Proscindere* is given in this specimen out of its alphabetical order, to bring it into connection with the simple verb. In the lexicon, of course, it will come in its proper place; but all compounds will be enumerated under the simple verbs.

Some of the facts brought out by the table with which the *videre* article begins may be interesting. For instance, the present and perfect active indicative together are used 155 times, which is more than half of the whole number of occurrences of this word. Also the perf. 3d. pl. in *-ere*, is used fifteen times, while the ending *-erunt* occurs only four times. The imperfect of the verb is rare and the examples of the subjunctive of this tense slightly outnumber those of the indicative. The future perfect occurs but three times, while the pluperfect occurs but once and this example is in the subjunctive.

In the arrangement of the examples differing from Merguet, I have put the verbal uses first and the substantive uses at the end.

The most interesting fact about Vergil's use of *videre* is the great variety of constructions which he allows after it. The absolute uses, either in parenthesis or with object implied, are not remarkable. The number of examples is small. This is also true of the first four subdivisions "with complement," though we may wonder why the poet in G. III. 250 has *nonne vides* followed by the subjunctive, while in G. I. 56 the same expression takes the indicative. However, in this latter passage the reading *mittit* is uncertain and in the Medicean has been corrected to *mittat*.

With 5. we begin to see the great variety of constructions after *videre*. We find it followed by one infinitive in the present active, also by two, three, or four infinitives in the same tense. It is followed by the present passive infinitive, sometimes by one

and sometimes by more, by the perfect infinitive and by various combinations of most of these.

The participle constructions are almost as varied as those of the infinitive. So, too, of the simple objects. *Videre* is followed by one object, by two objects, or by a greater number.

It is followed at the same time by proper nouns and common nouns. Then come various combinations of two objects, objects and predicates, object and predicate and accusative and infinitive, object and indirect questions, simple object and object and participle, accusative and infinitive and accusative and participle, object and four infinitives and two participles, accusative and participle and predicate adjective, accusative and participle and infinitive, also accusative and two infinitives, and finally an object with object and participle and object and predicate. In what other author can we find so great a variety of constructions?

At first I thought of making a separate class for *videre*, followed by one present active infinitive, by two present active infinitives, and so for the others. This would have required a great many subdivisions; but, more than this, it makes no difference with the meaning of *videre*, which it is our purpose to discover, whether it is followed by one infinitive or by four, by one simple object or by several objects. However, the construction, for instance, with an active infinitive differs slightly from that with a passive infinitive or with a perfect, so these subdivisions are retained.

Under the infinitives and participles, as well as under the substantives used as objects, in case the verb is followed by more than one I have given the quotation under the infinitive, participle, or object in alphabetical order, and then I have referred to the quotation in the proper place or places below.

To this I must make the following exceptions. In case the quotation contains a proper noun and also one or more common nouns, I have given the quotation under the proper noun and referred to it under the common noun, without considering whether the proper noun is first alphabetically or not. Also in the participles used after *videre*, having made a separate class of those examples in which we find a combination of the present and the perfect and having put this class at the end of that section of the article dealing with participles, I have given the participles in their proper places and I have referred for the quotation to the subdivision below. Thus "*undans, vid. c. infra, A. II. 609.*"

The same statement applies to a similar combination of infinitives. That is, I have made a separate subdivision for *videre* followed by the "present active and the present passive," but above in their proper places these infinitives are all given with a reference for the quotation to a subdivision below. Thus, "*traducere, vid. c. infra, E. VIII. 99.*" With these exceptions, the references are always to quotations previously given.

After these uses of *videre*, I have given its participles, as was done in the case of *scindere*. The participles are few in number and the constructions after them are simple.

Then follow the substantive uses, as stated above, all of which are gerunds and supines. These are also simple in construction.

The passive of *videre* is comparatively rare. There are only 59 examples, while there are 237 of the active. Here also, as in the active, most of the forms are in the present and perfect. These two tenses have forty of the fifty-nine passive forms. No pluperfect or future perfect occurs and there are only two subjunctives. The method of arrangement does not differ in any important respect from the method employed in the active voice.

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